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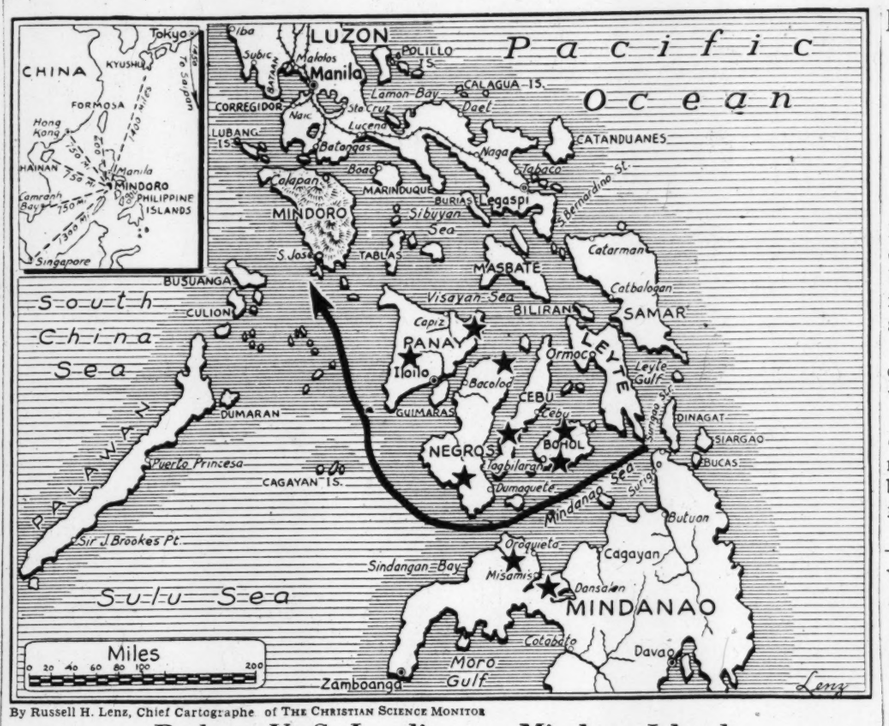
U.S. Unit Lands 150 Miles From Manila, Consolidates Daring Leap to Mindoro; Nazis Counterattack Against 7th Army



By Russell H. Lenz, Chief Cartographe of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Path to U. S. Landing on Mindoro Island

Through the Surigao Straits, past Mindanao, Bohol, Cebu, Negros, Panay and Palawan Islands—and under only sporadic Japanese air attack—a huge American convoy has leapfrogged to the island of Mindoro. The arrow shows the approximate route of Rear Admiral Arthur D. Scoble's convoy. At the same time Gen. Douglas MacArthur disclosed the extent of guerrilla operations in the Philippines. The main areas held by these fighters, many of them under American officers and dominating towns, coastal strips, and even airfields, is shown on the map by stars—a symbol from the Philippine flag. The inset shows how Mindoro's airfields command the South China Sea, threatening Japanese supply lines. The distances are given in statute miles.

Navy-Army co-ordination fully developed in strategic move—Tight air umbrella given by escort carriers—Support from Filipino guerrillas adds to Japan's task.

By Gordon Walker
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SIXTH ARMY HEADQUARTERS, Philippine Islands, Dec. 16—American infantry of the Sixth Army have made the second invasion of the Philippines campaign, establishing a beachhead on Mindoro Island in a thrust which is far more important for its strategic implications than for its immediate size as a military operation.

Further details of the ground position in this intermediate over-water jump are being withheld pending a major contact with enemy ground forces.

The landing, which was made at 7:30 a. m., was so lightly opposed that on one section of the beachhead pre-invasion naval shelling had to be held up until Filipino natives who had congregated to welcome the invaders could be cleared from the target area.

The amphibious forces, however, which followed a course through the Surigao Straits and the Sulu Sea, successfully withstood what was probably the heaviest enemy attack ever made on any invasion convoy in the Pacific war to date.

Convoy Under Heavy Attack

Determined and ferocious enemy assaults by small numbers of aircraft were almost continuous from the time the convoy embarked, but the extent of damage to the convoy was not released.

Such movement of combat shipping through narrow waters surrounded by enemy air bases would never have been militarily feasible or possible without close support of naval and land-based aircraft.

A major share of credit, therefore, must go to the escort carriers of the Seventh Fleet, which provided a tight air umbrella, while strategic air cover was furnished by Admiral Halsey's carriers, which kept the enemy air force grounded by two days of pounding of all major enemy airfields in the Philippines.

Army-Navy Co-ordination

This intermediate landing, which carried American forces to the dry weather side of the islands, was one of the best examples to date of still developing tight Army-Navy co-ordination.

It can now be disclosed that the extent of guerrilla activity in the Philippines is far more extensive than had hitherto been reported. Large parts of Mindanao, Cebu, and the Sulu archipelago and Bohol are controlled by the guerrillas, according to General MacArthur.

150 Miles From Manila

The landing itself, while not in the same category with the original Leyte landing, will undoubtedly force the Japanese to make some immediate countermove.

American airfields at this new location, which is only 150 miles from Manila, would not only bring that nodal point of Japanese defense in the Philippines within range of American land-based fighters, but would provide an air base from which it will be possible to throw a tight sea block from the Philippines to the China coast.

Any enemy counterattack, however, would be hampered by the

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Yanks Leap On In Philippines; Nazis Hit Back

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American troops, suddenly appearing 150 miles south of Manila in what may prove to be the boldest amphibious operation of the entire Pacific war, were reported consolidating three strong beachheads on southern Mindoro Island.

Meanwhile, on the other side of the world, the Nazis were counterattacking vigorously against United States Seventh Army troops advancing against the Siegfried Line.

The new Philippines invasion places American forces in a position to cut Japanese supply lines through the South China Sea.

It brings Japanese fleet and air bases within comfortable striking distance of American ships and planes.

It paves the way for eventual landings on the China coast.

It moves the front line of the Pacific war out of the rainy belt into what normally is the dry season on the western side of the archipelago.

At the same time, it must be admitted that the 600-mile-long American supply lines from Leyte are tenuous. They will lie within easy

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Wacs Witness Launching; AMG Bans War Teaching; Hancock Named CCC Head

The World's Day—December 16, 1944

Boston: WAC Major Sponsors LST at Hingham

Wacs from the Women's Army Corps in Boston witnessed the launching of an LST, landing ship-tank, at the Hingham yard of the Bethlehem Steel Company today when Maj. Anne B. Cowan, chief of the WAC Recruiting Branch, sponsored the craft, with WAC wives of naval men as guests of honor.

Opposition to the applications of any new air carriers in New England until presently certificated air lines were able to operate authorized routes was expressed today by Ralph Damon, Vice-President and General Manager of American Airlines, at the New England air route application hearing.

William H. Burke, Jr., of Hatfield, Mass., former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, today was sworn in as Collector of Customs for the Boston district by Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey in the Federal Building. [Page 5.]

The submarine U. S. S. Torsk was commissioned at the Portsmouth Navy Yard today in the presence of assembled naval personnel, yard employees, and invited guests. Commander of the new undersea craft is Commander Bafford E. Lewellen of Minneapolis, Minn.

In Europe: AMG to Ban 'War' in Reich Schools

Allies will ban teaching in German school of military subjects or anything dealing with the "art of war," General Eisenhower told the German people in a message radiocast by the Luxemburg Radio.

French police banned dancing in the Paris area on the grounds that it is too frivolous while 3,000,000 Frenchmen are in prison camps and soldiers are dying at the front. The ban applies to American soldiers as well as to the French people in night clubs and dance halls but the Red Cross and other service clubs were excepted.

Bouaty Mouloud Ahmed, a Senegalese sentry who shot and slightly wounded Gen. Henri Giraud here last Aug. 24, has been sentenced to execution by a military tribunal at Oran, Algeria.

Katharine Cornell, Brian Aherne and their company arrived in southern France from the Italian front to present "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" to U. S. Seventh Army audiences.

King George VI will make his seventh annual Christmas radiocast to the Empire at 3 p. m. (10 a. m. E. W. T.) Dec. 25.

Italian troops were sent to Catania from Calabria to maintain order in the Sicilian city. Rioting began following a Government order summoning the classes of 1921 and 1922 to the colors.

In Holland, the first step to regularize the position of guerrilla forces was taken. A decree provided that none but police might make arrests behind combat zones. The Underground is left full scope only in combat areas.

Washington: Hancock Succeeds Hutson at CCC

Frank Hancock, former North Carolina Representative, was named President of the Commodity Credit Corporation, to succeed J. B. Hutson, who last week was appointed assistant to James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director.

President Roosevelt's nominations for six key State Department positions were shunted onto a Senate sidetrack as debate began on confirmation of two appointees to the Surplus Property Board, Robert A Hurley and Lieut. Col. Edward Heller.

The War Shipping Administration's supervision over the cost of ship repairs has been inadequate, according to the House Merchant Marine Committee. The Committee asked that the WSA staff of cost supervisors be increased to 500.

Congress completed action on a resolution laying the groundwork for streamlining itself. The measure sets up a 12-member committee to recommend ways of reorganizing the committee system for more effective action.

National: Reading Transit Service Restored

...us and trolley operators restored transit service in Reading, Pa., and in near-by Lebanon after a four-day work stoppage. The Regional War Labor Board, which recently declined to grant them a wage increase, had issued a back-to-work directive.

...ichigan State Police were instructed by Gov. Harry F. Kelly to "take whatever steps are necessary" to maintain order in the picket lines at a Montgomery and Ward Company store resulted in minor injuries to three persons, it was reported.

Drive Tops Quota, But E Bonds Lag

By the Associated Press

Washington, Dec. 16

The Sixth War Loan Drive ends today, and with a lot of money yet to be counted—$17,051,000,000 already is in Uncle Sam's vault.

That's three billion dollars above the quota.

Individual sales stand at 79 per cent of the quota for individual bond-buyers, and the E bond figure has reached 64 per cent of quota.

Bond money will continue to count toward the drive during the rest of December. Final figures on the drive will be announced Jan. 2.

Postwar Fiscal Settings Bright In Bay State

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With state and municipal debts the lowest in more than 30 years and large cash surpluses bulging governmental treasuries, Massachusetts and its subdivisions are in excellent financial condition to tackle the fiscal problem of the postwar period, State House experts said today.

The fiscal strength of the State and municipalities was disclosed after Governor Saltonstall announced this week a $160,000,000 postwar-public-works program to provide jobs for returning war veterans and to bridge the gap between war production and reconversion to civilian production.

Both Theodore N. Waddell, State Director of Accounts, and Paul W. Foster, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance, readily agreed that the State and its subdivisions are well able to finance as much of the program as may be necessary to meet the postwar needs.

Figures available at the State House disclose that municipal debt in Massachusetts is at the lowest level since 1912 and the State debt at the lowest point since 1910. At the same time, city and town bank accounts contain approximately $75,000,000 in surplus cash, while the State surplus at the year's end will be in excess of $14,000,000.

Huge Cut in Debt

Mr. Waddell pointed out that in 1931, two years after the stock-market crash and at the beginning of the worst period of the depression, the State's 341 cities and towns had a total debt of $316,000,000, compared with the present debt figure of approximately $213,000,000.

Despite this debt, the cities and towns were able to borrow between 1930 and 1942 a total of $112,479,173 without any serious effects. With a present debt $100,000,000 lower than in 1931, Mr. Waddell said there was no question about the local communities' ability to finance their postwar projects.

Estimates indicate that the present debt figure of $213,000,000 may be reduced to $189,000,000 by the year's end and that by the end of 1945, which is believed to be the earliest the public-works pro-

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Civilian Output 'Frozen' To Meet War Demands

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WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The War Production Board in a drastic new move to meet vital war needs, has ordered that all civilian production be frozen indefinitely at present levels.

The order, dated Dec. 7 and circulated within the WPB but not announced, is designed to discourage the movement of labor from war plants into peacetime activity while heavy demand continues for some vital weapons and material.

In effect a "hold-the-line" order on production, the ruling instructs the WPB staff neither to increase civilian goods production above the level of this quarter nor to relax existing orders if increased output would result.

The move was based on the theory that the volume of civilian goods now programmed is sufficient to meet "essential requirements" and avoid hardships on the home front.

Expansion Leeway Left

Some slight leeway for expansion was left, however, by two mechanisms provided in the order, which was signed by Samuel Anderson, WPB's program vice-chairman:

First, the Office of Civilian Requirements or other agency speaking for a segment of the domestic economy, may seek an increase in production by making a "positive demonstration" that a program is clearly below "esential requirements." Even so, rejection will result unless the increase can be made "without serious threat of interference with more essential production," the order states.

Second, the "spot" plan for consumer goods production by individual factories which are not needed for war work is continued in effect and made the sole method of increasing output of any article above the officially approved level.

This might mean an increase in "spot" authorizations in areas which have relatively plentiful labor supply, but the Government recently banned new spot approvals for 90 days in some 120 cities of acute labor scarcity.

[The latter action was taken jointly by WPB, War Manpower Commission and the Army and Navy to channel labor into plants making trucks, tires, big guns and shells and other items for which the military has found need of larger quantities than it had anticipated.

Practice Curbed

So far, the effect of spot authorizations in boosting civilian supply has been slight, although some 2,000 plants have received the go-ahead. Low priority is given such production, and many manufacturers have complained that they could not get started even with WPB approval.]

Where there is both military and civilian demand for the same product, a military cutback hitherto has usually been followed by a compensating increase in civilian output.

That practice is curbed by the

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Yanks Open Window To China Sea

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In the Pacific war six weeks of indecisive strain and tension ended abruptly this week with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's fresh advance through the Philippine archipelago and out to the border of the South China Sea on the coast of Mindoro.

The Japanese themselves within the week had labeled the battle for Leyte as "a great decisive battle on which the life of the GEA [Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere] war depends, for it decides whether we lose our southern regions."

They lost that battle with the new American landings to the westward on Mindoro because the whole purpose of the Japanese defense on Leyte was to block further American progress to the west. When that progress took place, it was evidence that the desperate, reckless, and costly Japanese defense of Leyte had failed of its purpose, no matter how long a dwindling garrison might hang on

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Ice Cream Seen in Major Role In Drive Against Delinquency

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Gallons of ice cream, stored in home-freezer units after the war, making "party" material available at all times for youngsters, thereby keeping them off the streets and out of undesirable "juke joints," were foreseen today by Charles Paino, newly elected President of the National Association of Ice Cream Manufacturers.

An executive of the United Farmers Co-operative Creamery Association, Mr. Paino—who has two 'teen-age youngsters of his own, and has long been associated with youth activities at the Boston Y. M. C. A.—is keenly aware of the major role which ice cream may play in combating juvenile delinquency.

"Just as ice cream has proved a superb morale-builder among the men in our armed services," he said, "so 'frozen moo-moo'—that's jive' for ice cream—served more often at home, and in modern, sanitary stores, will compete keenly in a market that all too frequently offers less desirable items in the way of intoxicating beverages."

Triple-Decker Cones

Comparing the old-time ice-cream parlor, "full of gimcracks and flies, wobbly tables and counters, dirty sinks, sloppy towels, exposed dirty dishes, and messy displays," with what may be expected in the postwar era, Mr. Paino predicted "triple-decker cones served by an Ice Cream Hostess, immaculately attired, amid the most attractive and sanitary surroundings."

Already, high-class ice-cream stores are proving a decided influence in civic betterment, Mr. Paino pointed out. And he related the case of an applicant for a liquor license being turned down by the Licensing Board when it became known that, if it were granted, the ice-cream store would close up.

"I just couldn't subject the youngsters who buy their ice cream here to the competition which would be offered by such an establishment next door," the proprietor had said.

Outlining some of the innovations which may be looked for, Mr. Paino said that ice cream would come in every flavor imaginable. "Of course, the war cut down the number of flavors from the prewar 32 or more to the old-time basic vanilla, chocolate, and strawberry," he said. "And even chocolate and strawberry were scare at times.

"But after the war we'll experience such delicious treats as banana salad—a sliced banana ring filled with frozen fresh pineapple, peaches, apricots, and cherries. Pineapple-cocoanut will be another popular flavor, combining the fresh fruit with shredded cocoanut.

Nutritious Food

"Furthermore, all these delectable and nutritious food items will be avilable to the housewife in gallon lots at substantially lower prices than prevailed before the war. And, with home-freezer units available, it will be possible to store this in the home, ready

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Army Takes Three-Way Action To Meet G. I.-Labor Shortages

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—The Army took drastic three-way action here to meet manpower shortages in the armed forces and skilled-worker shortages in critical industries.

This is the quick sequel to the "work-or-fight" order of James F. Byrnes, War Mobilization Director, one week ago.

1. The Army furloughed 4,700 skilled soldiers to work at critical industries, ammunition, tire, and textile factories, where civilian workers are scarce.

2. Selective Service ordered 2-A and 2-B registrants, with occupational deferments, henceforth to obtain permission from draft boards before changing jobs.

3. It also instructed draft boards to reclassify as 1-A's, for immediate service, those registrants between 26 and 38 who so change jobs as to leave critical industries, contrary to national interest.

Upper Age Bracket Hit

Accompanying these specific moves comes announcement that "increasing numbers of men from the older age groups" must be inducted after Feb. 1, to meet military needs.

"Estimates of available men," Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Selective Service Director, told draft boards, "indicate that the armed forces calls after Feb. 1, 1945, cannot be filled substantially from men aged 18 through 25."

That means that men over 25 stand a greater chance of being drafted, with particular emphasis on (A) those not engaged in war production; and (B) those engaged in war production who leave jobs to seek peacetime occupation.

Transfer of 4,700 soldiers to civilian jobs introduces a spectacular new element into the civilian production shortage.

Back to Factories

These men will be at work by Jan. 1, producing the phrase here—"Back to the factories by Christmas!"

The Army is obviously displeased by the necessity of digging into skilled reserves for civilian factories, but the present critical shortage won't wait until, as the announcements put it, "civilian workers come forward to fill vacant jobs."

The soldiers transferred to factories will reecive Army pay, plus regular factory wages. They will wear uniforms except when at work when they will be allowed to dress suitably for the occupation.

The first batch of soldiers will be distributed as follows: 3,000 to 75 artillery and mortar ammunition plants; 1,200 to 30 military tire plants; 500 to 75 mills making tent and tarpaulin duck.

Greek Leftists Ask Guarantees

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Dec. 16—Lieut. Gen. R. M. Scobie, commander of Allied forces in Athens, is understood to have received from the Leftist E. A. M.-E. L. A. S. guerrillas a reply to his statement of Dec. 12 that E. L. A. S. must lay down arms.

Contents of the reply are still unknown, although there has been a report from what seem to be reliable quarters that E. A. M. accepts General Scobie's order but says three-fold guarantee in return is requested. Guarantees include:

1. An amnesty for all persons connected with events of the past 12 days.

2. Establishment of a regency and settle question of the Greek monarchy.

3. Re-establishment of national government unity which will include all parties, including Communists.

British and Greek Government attitude toward this reported demand for guarantees hasn't been stated.

The proposed members of a Regency Council were said to have been Archbishop Damaskinos of Athens, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs Philip Dracoumis and Nicholas Plastiras, who led the Greek revolution of 1922. However, it was expected the eventual agreement would call for a one-man regency, possibly under Archbishop Damaskinos.

In the meantime the E. L. A. S. hammered at British positions with fresh artillery and a renewal of sniping. E. L. A. S. concentrations were subjected to bombardment by 25-pound British shells.

E. L. A. S. casualties in the struggle so far were estimated by British authorities as 600 to 700 killed and 1,000 wounded.

10 B-29 Crewmen Rescued After 11 Days at Sea

21ST BOMBER COMMAND HEADQUARTERS, Saipan, Dec. 16, Via Navy Radio.—Ten happy men who survived a B-29 water landing in returning from the Tokyo raid of Dec. 3—13 days ago—and spent 11 days afloat on three rafts rejoined their unit today.

The airplane's copilot went down with the ship, but the other 10 escaped injury and weathered the long sea wait in such remarkably good condition that none was hospitalized upon his return here.

They were picked up by a destroyer, Dec. 14, more than 300 miles north of Saipan, almost at the same time that another destroyer was picking up 11 survivors from another B-29 crash about 300 miles away.

Huge Allied Fleets Ready to Strike Japan; American Attitude on Hirohito Analyzed

By Selden Menefee
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—America's official policy toward the Emperor of Japan has now become clear. It has three parts:

1. We do not attack the Emperor directly in our propaganda to Japan, but reserve our criticism for the "war lords" who are alleged to be speaking falsely in his name.

2. American air forces, concentrating on military-industrial targets, are avoiding the bombing of the Imperial Palace or any of the shrines of national Shinto, which are considered as inviolable as churches (or the Vatican itself) in the European war. This was true of General Doolittle's raid in April, 1942, and of all the B-29 raids this year. Premier Kuniaki Koiso has threatened dire consequences if we hit the Palace grounds, so that his prestige as well as the Emperor's may benefit from our policy.

On Dec. 13, however, Australian monitors reported President Taketoro Ogata of the Japanese Board of Information to have said that "bombs have even exploded at the seat of the Imperial Palace, causing damage to a manor." This statement can be taken as an excuse for any kind of reprisals, regardless of how careful our fliers are.

Position on Emperor

3. The State Department is leaving the way open for retention of the Emperor after the war. Undersecretary of State Joseph C. Grew made this clear to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Dec. 12 when he said, "We must avail ourselves of any asset and eliminate any liability. In regard to the Emperor no one is in a position to know whether he will prove an asset or a liability. . . .

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Japanese Mess Kit Cooks Rice on March

By the Associated Press

Something new has been added to the Japanese army.

It's a mess kit that cooks rice while the soldier marches.

The Japanese News Agency broadcast the report that a Nipponese inventor had perfected a "portable mess kit and stove enabling one to cook rice even while on a march. One and one-half pounds of rice can be cooked in 30 minutes."

Federal Communications Commission monitors recorded the broadcast.

The Emperor may be the only element in Japan capable of exerting a stabilizing influence."

Since former Ambassador Grew will be the key figure in the Administration with regard to Far Eastern policy, this statement must be taken as definitive. In addition, the Chief of the State Department's Division of Japanese Affairs, Erle P. Dickover, was quoted in these columns recently as echoing Mr. Grew's statement of a year ago that Shinto with its Emperor-worship might be an asset once the Emperor is freed from domination by the military clique.

Rescripts by Emperor

This whole conception is based on the assumption that the Emperor is a helpless puppet. It goes back to Mr. Grew's memorandum of Oct. 25, 1941, in which he said that the Emperor had personally ordered the Army and Navy to avoid any acts which would result in war with the United States. This in turn was

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver U. S. N. Retired
Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

American naval power has thrown a new and daring threat in the face of the Japanese navy by its thrust through enemy-area waters to effect the landing on Mindoro.

The challenge is to keep open the tenuous supply line to the American forces now within a mere naval stone's throw of Manila.

On land, the immediate task will be the consolidation of our new beachheads on Mindoro. But at sea we cannot stop with merely defending the supply routes. We have opened a new phase of the naval war in the Pacific.

For in spite of heavy losses inflicted upon it, part of the Japanese Navy did succeed in getting away from the great battles in the waters off Leyte. One of the next tasks of Allied sea power, therefore, will be to seek out this surviving remnant of the Imperial Fleet and sink it.

Huge Naval Power

In addition, the American and British navies will have to implement the ground assault on new Japanese positions in the Philippines; spark new amphibious assaults on the China coast, the Netherlands Indies, Malaya, and, finally, spearhead attacks on the Japanese home islands.

[Admiral Sir Bruce Fraser, commander of the new British fleet, said in Melbourne the other day that Britain's contribution in the Pacific war would best be confined to sea and air support.]

By any standards, the American and British navies represent the mightiest concentration of naval power ever assembled in the Pacific or any other ocean. It remains to be seen how the opera-

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Weather Predictions

Colder

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Government Purchase of Lands Is Proposed

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Government purchase of thousands of nonproductive acres of land throughout Greater Boston for sale to home seekers or for local slum clearance projects highlighted the $100 prize-winning plan submitted to The Boston Contest by John W. Agnew, Manager of the Municipal Department of the First National Bank of Boston.

Purchase of these idle lands from which the towns and cities are collecting little revenue would be consumated by a Metropolitan Area District Comismsion, made up of commisisoners elected by the voters of 67 Greater Boston communities. Borrowings by this corporate entity would be made up to $100,000,000 over a period of years for the construction of 33,000 low-cost homesteads.

The Agnew plan was revealed today by Boston University, as one of the nine $100 lesser prize winners in The Boston Contest just completed, and part of a series to be released over the course of the next few weeks. In addition to Boston University, the programs are being made public by the Boston Society of Architects, Harvard University, and the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Contest sponsors.

Self-Liquidating

Mr. Agnew envisaged his metropolitan housing project in terms of a self-liquidating venture, since the properties would be subject to normal taxation, and as a progressive postwar unemployment proposition of lasting value to the future of the community.

Since the sum of $100,000,000 would cover the cost of more than 33,000 houses, Mr. Agnew thought it conceivable that most of the housing would be self-supporting. As the money was paid back into the fund, he said, it could be used for the construction of highways, and other benefits advantageous to the property owners.

Naturally, he pointed out, it would not be necessary to borrow the entire $100,000,000 at once, but borrowings could be made from time to time as the current demands required.

Into this picture of slum clearance, Mr. Agnew projected the idea that most of the $19,000,000 spent for welfare by Boston in the last year of peace went to persons living in substandard housing sections. He figured that the monthly cost of the proposed small dwellings would be only about one-half the present rent of Federal housing apartments, and hence would actually reach the slum families.

Broader Tax Base

"In this way a broader tax base will have to be developed," the planner explained, "and land worth practically nothing now would actually begin bringing in revenues." He volunteered the idea as a modern system of substituting for welfare expenses "which create nothing of value to the community" a system of expenditures intended to provide an incentive to slum families to become more valuable citizens.

His scheme was directed at the "general haphazard formula for expending welfare funds, which, he said, bears some relationship to the popular expression "we are teaching a lot of people to be paupers."

"The welfare problem," Mr. Agnew continued, "is probably the least understood and the poorest handled of any municipal operation. The problem very nearly wrecked our form of government during the 1930's because the needs were so far beyond anything we had visualized before. War work has solved the problem only temporarily."

Predicting that postwar soldier benefits and old age assistance will present new and growing problems, Mr. Agnew advocated the adoption of uniform handling methods for welfare funds throughout the Commonwealth. There is too much disregard, he said, of any sense of responsibility in some communiites for investigating cases for assistance, inviting, Mr. Agnew added, "healthy men to refuse to work and simply to look forward to collecting pensions the rest of their lives under the benevolent approval of ward heelers, city councillors and other officials."

"While slum clearance is not the whole answer to these problems of putting welfare funds to work, it is, at least, a good start. The housing plan is not socialistic, since it is not intended to make the district the controller of these properties, but merely the agency through which help may be brought to the people anxious to make their own way in the world."

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'Remember . . .?"

By a Staff Photographer

Governor Receives 14th Picture Book From Aid

Ever since Governor Saltonstall has been in the State House as Chief Executive, Theodore J. Stavredes, State Police Sergeant assigned to the Governor's office, has been collecting news pictures which include the Governor, and mounting them in leather-bound albums. "Ted" has just presented "the boss" with the 14th volume, and expects, before long, to have the 15th and final volume ready. The pictures have been taken by news cameramen from all over the country, and form a pictorial record of the Governor's six years on Beacon Hill. "Ted" has collected and mounted the pictures "on his own," and has done a similar two-volume set of pictures which include Mrs. Saltonstall, for the State's First Lady.

Sprinklers Seen Canceling Fire Hazards in 35 Schools

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Members of the Boston City Federation were assured yesterday by Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly that the introduction of sprinklers into the 35 school buildings condemned by the Strayer Survey would cancel the fire hazard in these schools.

This opinion of the fire department was contained in a letter from the Commissioner, replying to a Federation resolution calling for the immediate closing of these schools. Copies of this resolution recently were sent to several City officials. Mrs. Benjamin F. Kraus, President, read the replies at the reguluar monthly meeting of the Federation.

Building Commissioner James H. Mooney's reply stated that his department was conducting a special examination to see if these particular buildings violated the building code. Mayor Tobin wrote that he had referred the Federation's proposal to the School Committee as the matter came under their control and he was sure "they will give it every consideration."

The School Committee wrote that it had referred the communication to the Board of Superintendents which, it said, was making a study of the whole question. This is the Board which last week took issue with the Survey's conclusions regarding these buildings.

After informing the Federation that she had ascertained that sprinklers are obtainable despite war shortages, Mrs. Kraus asked if the Federation wished to take further action on the matter. It was decided to delay action until the next meeting while members continue to study the Strayer report.

Mrs. Thomas Mahony urged that no taxpayers' money be wasted installing sprinklers in outmoded buildings that are no longer needed, pointing out that the Strayer Survey condemns the buildings not only as fire hazards but as unnecessary because there is room in other and better school buildings to take care of all pupils and teachers now housed in these 35.

Members were also asked to study the bill which will be introduced in the next Legislature providing for a revision of the Censorship Law in Massachusetts. Letters are being sent to the presidents of the 75 affiliated organizations enclosing copies of the proposed changes in the Law.

Between 70 and 80 gifts and $16 in cash were collected at the meeting for Tanya, Russian war orphan whom the Federation recently "adopted" as a Christmas project.

Monday Programs

Milton Woman's Club—A Christmas program at 2 p. m. will include carols sung by the Glee Club and readings by Miss Brenda Ericson.

Brightelmstone Club—Musical program, following dessert at 1:15 p. m.

Boston Ruskin Club—Christmas Musicale arranged by Mme. Luisa Tosi, Chairman of the Music Committee, Boston Public Library, 3 p. m.

Ipswich Woman's Club—The Club will be hostess to the presidents and secretaries of clubs in the Ninth District, at the South Parish House, 2 p. m. Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will talk on current events and there will be a musical program.

National League of American Pen Women—Miss Clara Endicott Sears will be hostess to the Boston Branch at the Chilton Club, 3 p. m. The Rev. Walton E. Cole will speak on "Youth in the Postwar World."

Ice Cream Is Seen in Major Role For Drives Against Delinquency

Continued from Page 1

at all times when the children come home from school and want a party," he said.

Predicting that twice as much ice cream will be consumed after the war as in 1940, Mr. Paino will confer with ice-cream manufacturers in many cities when he begins a nation-wide tour of the industry shortly after the new year.

"It seems to me that we have a wonderful opportunity to tell the great rank and file of customers what they get when they buy ice cream—not just a palatable thrill, but food goodness in its most delicious form: milk, cream, fruits, nuts, and the essence of fine flavors.

"The Government has recognized the nutritious value of ice cream," he added, "and in most branches of the armed services it is on the menu at least three times a week.

"A high-quality product is the key note of postwar ice cream prosperity — and merchandising that product means finer and more appealing touches in store comfort, in store immaculateness, in store atmosphere, service, and decorations, and in customer and clerk education regarding our product. That will be my message to the ice-cream manufacturers, when I confer with them next month," Mr. Paino concluded.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Colder Tonight

Boston and Vicinity—Cloudy, with some likelihood of a few brief snow flurries today. Partly cloudy and colder tonight, with the lowest temperature near 25 degrees. Sunday fair and moderately cold.

Maine—Cloudy, followed by occasional light snow changing to intermittent light snow flurries tonight, little temperature change today, colder south and west portions tonight. Sunday clearing and moderately cold.

New Hampshire — Occasional light snow today, changing to intermittent light snow flurries tonight, little temperature change today, colder tonight. Sunday clearing and moderately cold.

Rhode Island and Connecticut—Cloudy with little temperature change today. Partly cloudy and colder tonight. Sunday fair and moderately cold.

Eastport to Block Island—Small craft warnings displayed for southwest winds 26 to 36 miles an hour today, shifting to west and northwest tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Sunday, 1:00 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 1:10 p. m.; height, 10.6 feet.
Monday, 1:46 a. m.; height, 9.2 feet.

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Finances Good In Bay State For Postwar

Continued from Page 1

grams may be begun, the figure may hit $167,000,000, Mr. Waddell said.

In August of this year, Governor Saltonstall made public a report on State finances by Walter S. Morgan, State Comptroller, showing an abnormally low funded debt of $6,541,615 and a cash surplus of $14,040,564. This compares with a State debt of $40,685,084 and a cash surplus of $1,684,000 when the Governor assumed office in 1939.

Mr. Foster said that of the $16,000,000 anticipated State surplus at the end of the year, close to $4,000,000 is in the highway fund and cannot be used to defray the cost of the 94 projects listed for the State after the war.

The State's portion of the $160,000,000 postwar program is estimated to cost about $45,000,000. In view of the State's present sound fiscal condition, Mr. Foster sees no problem in financing the postwar program.

There is some doubt in State House circles whether the program, as submitted, will be adopted in its entirety. The Legislature can act only on those 94 projects concerning the State. Balance of the program will have to be authorized by the local governments.

Funds for State Projects

It is expected that funds for the various state projects will be included in the budgets submitted by the various departments under whose supervision or direction the projects would be operated. Approval of the budgets by the Legislature would pave the way for the undertakings as independent department projects.

Because it is not yet clear that the so-called postwar period will be here during the next year or two and because priorities and other considerations would compel delaying actual work until the war is ended, it is believed in some quarters that the comprehensive program prepared by the Emergency Public Works Commission may be shelved for the 1945 session, to be taken down at some later date.

The postwar program was planned with a view to meeting almost any combination of problems. Thus, if a lag in reconversion should result in sudden unemployment after the war, a number of projects under the State Department of Conservation to improve existing recreational facilities could give immediate emergency employment to many in a way similar to the old Work Projects Administration program.

Some of these projects, it has been pointed out, need never be undertaken and probably would be postponed indefinitely if an orderly flow from wartime to peacetime jobs develops.

Others, such as the terminal facilities at Logan International Airport, the New Haven piers, and the new buildings for the Departments of Mental Health, Public Welfare, and Correction are considered of an emergency nature and presumably will go forward as soon as possible.

Individuals Get Opportunity to Buy War Bonds Till Jan. 1

Although sales of Sixth War Loan Bonds to corporations and institutions will close at noon today, with Massachusetts and the nation well over the top as far as their over-all quotas are concerned, sales to individuals—still short of their goals—will continue until Jan. 1

Early returns from Boston schools in the three-day contest to promote sales show that many surpassed the record of the Fourth War Loan drive. Heading the list is Dorchester High School for Girls, with a volume of $64,750 in the three-day drive, compared with $29,825 in the Fourth Loan.

Employees of the Buck Printing Company, with an outstanding Sixth Loan record, will hear two war heroes tell of their exploits, at a dinner at John Hancock Hall tonight. They are Lieut. Henry C. Rowland of Arlington, B-17 navigator, who bailed out over the North Sea and again over Paris, and Sergeant Stephen P. Kupiek of Dorchester, a Marine in hte first wave at Guadalcanal. The 110 employees have purchased $31,800 bonds in the Sixth Loan.

Boston Police and Firemen Now Lead Among City Earners

By Bertram B. Johansson
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Those $200 permanent salary increases which the first three ranks of Boston police and firemen began receiving last week have thrust these public servants into a salary class all by themselves, it was learned at City Hall today.

Inquiry at the City Auditor's office and in the Budget Department disclosed that Boston's "finest" and its "somke-eaters" will now earn more than any other general group of the City's 18,000-odd employees, with the exception of departmental supervisors, of course, and of certain schoolteacher groups and civil engineers who have had to spend considerable money for education to obtain their type of position.

Easily Compared to Clerks

The police and firemen's newly attained $2,500 status, which has already contributed greatly to the department's morale, is now being widely compared with that of most of the City's 1,200 clerks, stenographers and typists, who as a general group receive no more, during their first 10 years of service, than $1,000 to $1,600 a year, plus an emergency compensation allotment of $200 which will be withdrawn after the war.

There are some clerks who do receive more money, it is pointed out—some of them receive as high as $2,700 a year—but only after long years of experience or upon special recommendation of the Mayor or of a department head.

Generally speaking, clerks in the "figure" departments, such as the auditor's office, assessing department, tax collector's office and the treasurer's office, receive a slightly higher range of salaries than $1,000 to $1,600, but there are many family men in this class who, in order to earn a subsistence wage, must do work in the evening on their own to make ends meet.

Actually many unskilled City laborers, who receive a flat rate pay of $5.50 a day or $1.721 a year for 313 days of work, are paid more than many of the City's clerks. Some city mechanics receive $6.50 a day, chauffeurs $6, and heavy-truck drivers, $6.50.

Generally speaking, there are few City worker groups who receive more than $2,000 a year in actual peacetime salaries. The general run of City institution workers receive $18 to $30 a week in such capacities as ward maids, cleaners, ward attendants, and assistant cooks. Supervisors at the City hospitals and sanatoriums receive upward of $36 to $40 a week.

Work Hard and Hazardous

Police and firemen will now be earning even more than public welfare department social workers, who must present a college degree or equivalent experience before they obtain their jobs which now pay $1,500 to $2,000—and still more than elementary teachers, who now begin at a minimum salary of $1,248 a year, with annual increments of $96.

The police and fireman's job is no bed of roses, as has often been pointed out, for they work extra long hours, receive no overtime pay for their frequent overtime assignments, are faced with certain risks and exertions not required of other City employees and the bitterness of Boston's cold weather is not infrequently known too intimately by them.

But the fact still remains that Boston's police and firemen are now "high class" when compared with other City employees, and, as a result, a widespread move for improvement of salary morale in other City departments is expected before not too long.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston business office collection—over 500 pounds, call Capital 5385 for special handling; under 500 pounds, place in nearest bin.

Everett—Tomorrow.
Somerville—Tomorrow.
Boston (Wards 1-5)—Monday.
Boston (Wards 11-14) — Wednesday.
Boston (Wards 8-15) — Thursday.
Boston (Wards 19-22)—Friday.

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Last Minute Hints

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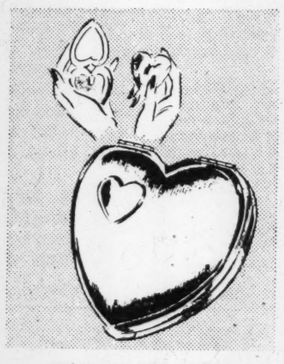

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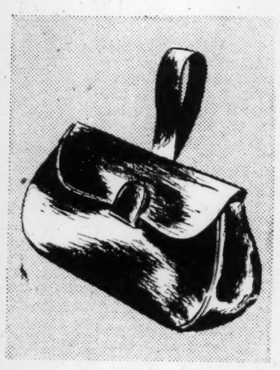

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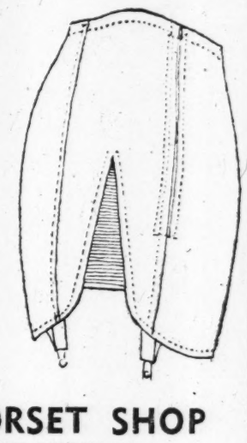

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SUBJECT OF LESSON-SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, DEC. 17, WILL BE
"Is the Universe, Including Man, Evolved by Atomic Force?"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 126 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building	10:45	7:45
		(Except 2nd	Wed.)
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road	11:00	8:00
	(Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)		
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 124 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Pkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

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60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
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Senate Votes Larger Funds For Clerk Hire

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Senators on Dec. 15 voted themselves an additional $4,020 to $5,040 yearly for clerk hire in passing a $564,000,000 supplemental appropriation bill.

The measure carrying $165,000,000 more than the House previously approved was sent back to that body for consideration of the amendment.

The House accepted the Senate amendments.

The House recently voted to allow its members an additional $3,000 each for clerk hire.

The increase for members of both houses, would become effective Jan. 1.

Under the Senate's action, senators from states having a population of four million or more would have an additional $5,040 allowance, those from smaller states, $4,020.

No basic objection was voiced, although some senatores from smaller states objected to the larger increase for senators from more populous states.

The Senate appropriated $30,000,000 to the Agriculture Department for procuring foreign farm laborers. The House had allowed only the $8,000,000 balance from a previous appropriation and authorized contract commitments for an additional $10,000,000.

A major part of the money in the bill is for the Navy, with the Bureau of Yards and Docks getting $250,000,000.

Biggest addition made by the Senate was $100,000,000 for the smaller war plants corporation for loans to small business.

Other Senate additions included $10,000,000 for war housing, $7,500,000 for community facilities to be administered by the Federal Works agency, $13,000,000 to the Agriculture Department for conservation work and $2,000,000 for the Colorado-Big Thompson reclamation project in Colorado, including the Alba B. Adams tunnel.

Mississippi Governor Preserves 'Song Name'

BATON ROUGE, La., Dec. 16 (AP)—Gov. James H. Davis announced that he has obtained from the Chancery Court in Hinds County, Miss., an order permanently enjoining James Cockrell from using the professional name of "Jimmie Davis" as a professional musician, composer, and actor.

Mr. Davis said that the final decree, signed by Chancellor V. J. Stricker, found that the Louisiana Governor had first used the name in connection with writing songs and singing of songs, and that the name had come to be understood by the public "in Mississippi and elsewhere" as designating the Governor.

They Have a Lot in Common

Animosity Denied In Connection With Recall of Stilwell

CHUNGKING, China, Dec. 16 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Patrick Hurley, U. S. Ambassador to China, said Dec. 15 there had been "no animosity or ill feeling of any kind" between Chinese and American authorities in connection with the recent recall of Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell to Washington.

Reports that the United States had been "exerting pressure" upon China before General Stilwell's recall were denied by General Hurley, who said he assumed such reports were "propaganda not emanating from the Allies."

While there may have been arguments and straight talk, he added, "there was no ill will nor acrimony, but always a desire for unification of all forces for defeat of the enemy."

General Hurley said his own relations with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have been direct and cordial.

He expressed the conviction that recent changes in the Chungking government "all are intended to promote co-operation and efficiency" and said they are in large measure responsible for the fact that "the Chinese Government, U. S. Headquarters and this Embassy are one team with one objective."

Columbus Named It 'Rich'

Columbus called Costa Rica the "rich coast" because the Indians wore gold jewelry.

U. S. Refuses Finn Payment; Issue Involves Frozen Funds

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP) — Finland's new offer of $235,444 on its World War I debt got the cold shoulder from the United States.

And therein lies a strange diplomatic situation.

The State Department apparently was willing for the installment to be accepted when it came due yesterday—though the two nations aren't on speaking terms and Finland still is officially considered "enemy territory."

But the Treasury Department has balked, being unwilling to thaw out part of Finland's frozen funds in this country.

Frozen-Fund Proposal

It was from those funds that the Finns proposed to pay the installment, the same way the last payment was made on June 15.

The State Department sent a letter to the Treasury yesterday. Though the contents weren't disclosed, the State Department evidently indicated it would not object to receiving the money.

A Treasury official said last night the letter seemed "on the surface" to lay down "a new policy" which isn't clear to the Treasury, and will require further study.

This left the question open for future discussion. But the due date had passed and no money changed hands.

Background of Situation

The Treasury declined to make a further statement, but the background is this:

Recently Finland asked permission to use part of the frozen funds to pay interest which she owed to holders of Finnish Government bonds. The Treasury refused.

If the Treasury now were to free the money to pay our Government, some officials are reported to consider that this would be inconsistent and unfair to the bondholders who were denied their interest payments.

Breaking diplomatic relations occurred since the last debt payment was accepted June 15. The United States has never declared war on Finland, but we designated Finland "enemy territory" at a time when the Germans and the Finns were fighting against Russia.

About $143,000 of the $235,000 payment due yesterday is interest on the debt, which now amounts to $8,850,000.

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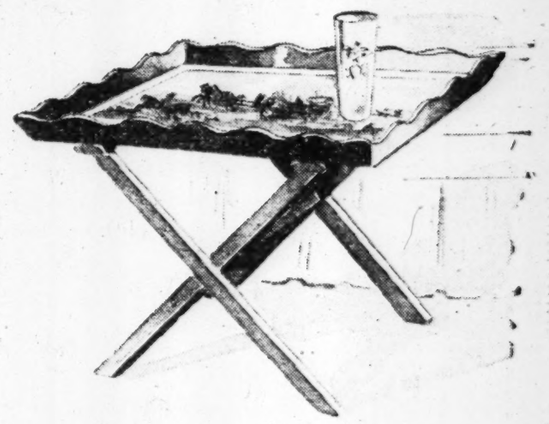

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KITCHEN COMPASS

BY Elizabeth Ann Baker
POINTERS FOR GOOD COOKS

Little Christmas cakes that look for all the world like colorful Christmas tree balls go to all holiday parties. The family always likes surprises like this, and what a wonderful Christmas Eve dessert they'd make, too. *And easy!* Why these special little cup cakes can be varied in flavor and frosting with but one mixing of batter.

Queen Christmas Cakes

¾ c. shortening	½ tsp. salt
1½ c. sugar	2 tsps. *Rumford Baking Powder*
3 eggs	¾ c. milk
1 c. seeded raisins	1 tsp. Vanilla
2½ c. flour	

Cream shortening and sugar until fluffy. Add well beaten yolks of eggs, then the raisins. Sift flour, salt and baking powder and add alternately with the milk and vanilla. Fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) in well-greased fluted cup cake pans about 12 minutes. Ice and decorate as desired. Makes 3 dozen.

Rich in raisins and other wholesome ingredients; made with Rumford all-phosphate Baking Powder, these cakes provide good nourishment as well as good eating. Rumford Baking Powder has no alum to leave a bitter flavor — Rumford is a gentle dependable double-acting Baking Powder as well.

For other holiday treats, send a postcard request with your name and address for Captivating Cookies —21 insured Rumford recipes. Address Elizabeth Ann Baker, Rumford Baking Powder, Rumford 16, R. I.

Boys Enjoy 'Big Brother' Pals

Ralph Crane from Black Star; Marie Higginson

Top left: A little brother investigates an air giant through the hospitality of a "Big Brother." Top right: Dolph Camilli meets a future baseball star as part of the Big Brother Movement. Lower center: Benjamin Van D. Hedges, a "Big Brother," and his little pals at dinner. (Mr. Hedges formerly was an Olympic swimming champion and now is in the Navy.)

Delinquency Is Pushed Out As 'Big Brother' Comes In

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Give a boy a start at his favorite vocational dream, and he'll be far less apt to go delinquent, says a survey by the Greater New York's Big Brother Movement.

"Oh, Boy! He let me visit a real radio factory," or, "Get this! I was inside one of the big air liners today!" Through enthusiasm such as this has come the turning point for many an unhappily adjusted boy, a report by the organization says.

The Big Brother Movement, which has rehabilitated more than 20,000 delinquent boys in the 40 years of its existence, finds that only 3 per cent of them are arraigned in court during the period of "big brothering." A strong right arm in this rescue work is the vocational counseling service maintained by the organization.

Vocational Study

A study of 400 boys between the ages of 12 and 18 made by Russell J. Fornwalt, vocational counselor, showed that boys who are "going nowhere vocationally" register a considerably greater degree of truancy. In addition to becoming easily bored with school, they present a leisure-time problem.

On the other side of the picture, the boy whose interest in aeronautics, newspaper reporting, or farm animals can be fostered by a friendly grown-up, presently knows where he is going and ceases to be a community liability.

There are now 966 Big Brothers, 200 of whom are serving with the armed forces. While the number includes men of national and local prominence, the usual Big Brother is a well-integrated individual whose unquestioned success is not a matter of dollars and cents, but a valuable attitude of thought, reflected in his own career and ability to help others. Through "hero worship" many a youth has gained a worthwhile interest.

Leaders Help Boys

"Names" on the list start off with Edward R. Stettinius, Secretary of State, who, although not officially a Big Brother, has assisted in placement of boys.

Among others who have made and are making a lasting impression for good in the history of problem boys include William E. Stevenson, director of the Mediterranean theater of war for the American Red Cross; William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Earle S. Thompson, President of the American Water Works and Electric Company.

Approximately 39 per cent of the cases coming to the organization are referred to the Big Brothers by the children's and adolescent courts.

This fact does not daunt the average man who has taken on the job of being a pal, rain or shine. "Give me a tough one!" he asks officials. So a boy in trouble suddenly contacts human kindness between him and the law. The very qualities that have been perverted into the channels of delinquency—such as love of adventure, courage, initiative, originality—are now regarded at Big Brother headquarters as the priceless material for fine character building. Results with former little brothers now in service at the war front or in responsible positions bear this out.

Started in December, 1904, by the Men's Club of the Central Presbyterian Church here, the Big Brother Movement has 31 branches in the United States and Canada, eight in foreign countries.

It costs $25 a year to help a boy, says statistics from the organization's office at 315 Fourth Avenue, but from $500 to $1,000 to keep him in an institution.

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Bernstein-Robbins Musical Seen at Colonial Theater

By L. A. Sloper

Leonard Bernstein and Jerome Robbins, creators of the hit ballet, "Fancy Free," have collaborated again in devising the musical comedy, "On the Town," availing themselves as before of the services of Oliver Smith and Alvin Colt to design respectively the production and the costumes.

After two previews, on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, the formal opening of the show took place Friday night at the Colonial Theater—that is to say, the reviewers were invited to this third performance. The reason for the belated hospitality, it was explained, was that George Abbott, the director, considered that the piece was not ready earlier for critical appraisal.

"On the Town" is in essence an augmentation of "Fancy Free." Like the ballet, it deals with sailors ashore in New York. Mr. Robbins is again responsible for the theme, though in this enlarged version he has intrusted the actual writing of the book to Betty Comden and Adolph Green.

* * *

Mr. Bernstein's music is in the style of the ballet score, though of course more extensive. It combines the erudition of the composer of the "Jeremiah" Symphony with a young man's awareness of the popular music of his time—reinforced as to orchestration by Hershy Kay, who presumably is even closer to night-spot taste.

The result is a brilliant score, far more interesting than the average of musical comedy, and as lively as the best of them. It has, too, the weakness of most musical comedy writing—its romantic melodies are rather sticky. "Lonely Town" may be voted the most likely in its class to succeed.

On the other hand, some of the comedic songs are captivating in their intervals and in the variety of their rhythms. Such are "I Get Carried Away," "Lucky to Be Me," and especially "You Got Me."

Besides contributing two ballets and any number of smaller dances, Mr. Robbins has staged the musical numbers, and the movement he has devised adds immeasurably to the effectiveness of the songs. Indeed, for this observer his work in these numbers was more successful than in the formal dances, which seemed lacking in cohesion.

* * *

The show in its present state does not quite live up to its possibilities. There is too much of it. Many of the scenes continue long after they have made their point. One of them, "I Understand," could be omitted without loss. Perhaps Mr. Abbott's hospitality was after all not belated enough. Nevertheless, the reins are in the old maestro's hands, and no doubt he will soon have his team stepping in its best form.

It is the team that counts. Sono Osato is the biggest name in the list, and she not only heads the dancers but takes the leading romantic role. But she doesn't get much chance as an actress, because except when dancing she is off the stage most of the time.

Miss Comden offers some excellent comedy work, and Nancy Walker is amusing in low-comedy vein. John Battles, the sailor in search of romance, is a sympathetic figure with limited vocal ability. His pals are played entertainingly by Mr. Green and Cris Alexander. Ray Harrison is Miss Osato's efficient dancing partner in the principal ballet. The veteran Robert Chisholm has an underdeveloped role which includes the dispensable song, "I Understand."

Mr. Smith and Paul Feigay have been lavish in the production, and the sets are ingenious and attractive. Friday's audience was cordial, but it showed justifiable restlessness during some of the protracted scenes.

'On the Town'

New musical comedy with book by Betty Comden and Adolph Green based on an idea by Jerome Robbins; music by Leonard Bernstein, lyrics by Miss Comden and Mr. Green; additional lyrics by Mr. Bernstein, musical numbers and choreography by Mr. Robbins; production designed by Oliver Smith; costumes designed by Alvin Colt; orchestrations by Mr. Bernstein and Hershy Kay; musical director, Max Goberman; production directed by George Abbott; presented by Oliver Smith and Paul Feigay at the Colonial Theater, Boston, Dec. 13-23, 1944. The principals:

Sono Osato, Nancy Walker, Betty Comden, Adolph Green, John Battles, Robert Chisolm, Cris Alexander, Ray Harrison, Susan Steell and Alice Pearce.

Mitropoulos Wins Triumph With Symphony

By Winthrop P. Tryon

Speak of Dimitri Mitropoulos and laugh; and again speak of him, having in mind how he led the men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra through music of Mendelssohn and Rachmaninov in Symphony Hall yesterday afternoon, and marvel that a conductor of such technical command and interpretative mastery should be available to Dr. Koussevitzky to call upon for a fortnight as "guest." Probably Dr. Mitropoulos cares little if we laugh; indeed he must have been perfectly willing for the matinee audience to be amused at his jazz-like deportment in directing the middle piece on his program, "Spirituals" for String Choir and Orchestra, by Morton Gould (composer present and appearing on the platform in response to applause).

But not to put too much stress on the diversion which the Gould work brought into proceedings, nor to let it weigh too heavily on the national conscience that the "Spirituals" are about the measure of American attainment in the orchestral art, especial remark must go to the presentation the visitor gave to Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3 in A minor, "Scottish," op. 56; and to Rachmaninov's Symphony No. 2 in E minor, op. 27. As for his style of behavior when he had serious things to do, that may bear a word also.

It should be enough to observe that the Boston players asserted their highest standard of effort, and not the slightest let-up, from the moment Dr. Mitropoulos lifted his hands in indication of the pace of the opening Andante of the "Scottish" Symphony till he made the last flashing gesture in the fourth movement of the E minor Symphony, signifying that the day was done. For the team he took charge of tightens to harness only for the right man.

Mendelssohn in these days has become a simple problem, as far as the externals of execution go; and he has become antiquarian commonplace, as far as listening is concerned. What, then, resides in his quietly-conceived score to excite so much interest? It is the practice with modern musicians to overhaul outworn and outgrown compositions to find matters there which the old executants missed. The "Scottish" Symphony treated in this manner becomes a new study in sonority. Shadings, phrasings, contrasts, and affirmations and responses are revealed in surprising novelty.

Is it because, in this case, the conductor dispensed with book and baton and improvised his rendering, reading, recitation, or whatever is the word, right out of the time, the place, and the performing set-up? Certainly much that came through in this realization of Mendelssohn's pages is not obvious in the print. Bar-lines, notes, and indications of tempi disappear. Mechanism becomes completely expression.

As for Rachmaninov, he was revealed as the real great figure of twentieth-century Russia. Once he sounded like relabored Tchaikowsky, but not now. The Symphony in E minor comes up to the level of anything by Brahms. It causes what has trailed along after the Rimsky-Korsakov fashion to seem light and "popular." Here is music in the classic line, without need of "neo-" for prefix and apology; in a word, the genuine.

Today on Short Waves

London—5:30 p. m.—"British Tommy." GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.

Moscow—6:47 p. m.—English Period. 15.2 meg., 19.7 m.; 15.1 meg., 19.8 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Bleak House." GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. 11.94 meg., 25.11 m.; 9.48 meg., 31.6 m.

Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

London—9:45 p.m.—Transatlantic Quiz: U. S. A. vs. Britain. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—The Canada Show. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—5:30 p. m.—Marimba Ensemble. TGWA, 6.68 meg., 31 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—BBC Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult Cond. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Caracas—6:00 p. m.—Popular Music. YV5RN, 4.92 meg., 60.9 m.

Moscow—7:40 p. m.—Program in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—8:20 p. m.—Comments in English. 15.74 meg., 19.05 m.; 11.83 meg., 25.3 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Dorset Farmer." Ralph Wightman. GSU, 7.26 meg., 31.4 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRC, 2.88 meg., 104.2 m.

Melbourne—9:45 p. m.—News; Talks; Music. VLC7, 11.84 meg., 2.53 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
12:00	**Theater of Today;**	'What's Cooking?': Va-	News; Marvin Behrens	**Christian Science Pgm.**	Dude Ranch
12:15	**Barry Sullivan**	riety show; Music pgm	"Man on the Farm" ...	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Nat Farm & Home Hour	"Man on the Farm" ...	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; drama	Nat Farm & Home Hour	Four-H Club Program	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	Spotlight on Youth	Everything for the Girls	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion; dr.; Talk	Spotlight on Youth	variety show; guests	Talk; Views-Reviews	News service
1:30	Country Journal	"Memory Lane Ballads"	"Luncheon With Salvy"	Musical Roundup	"Parade of Bands"
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands; News
2:00	**Report to Nation;**	**Metropolitan Opera:**	**"These Are Our Men":**	Charles Hodges, news	Treasury Salute
2:15	**drama; interviews**	**Gounod's 'Faust'; Raoul**	**drama; speakers; orch.**	**Columbus Boy Choir**	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
2:30	Melody in the Sky	**Jobin; Ezio Pinza; Licia**	New England Junior	George Sterney's Orch.	Glenn Miller's Orch.
2:45	Melody in the Sky	**Albanese; Martha Lip-**	Town Meeting	George Sterney's Orch.	The Pepper Shaker
3:00	News service	**ton; Martial Singer;**	**Orchestras of Nation:**	"This Is Halloran"	The Pepper Shaker
3:15	Help Wanted	**Thelma Votipka; Wil-**	**Kansas City Philhar-**	"This Is Halloran"	News service
3:30	**'Carolina Hayride';**	**fred Pelletier, con.**	**monic Or: Efrem Kurtz**	**Macalester Coll. Choir**	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	**South. Folk Music**	**Metropolitan Opera**	**cond; Carol Brice, gst.**	**Women's Victory Fight**	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	"Follies" — Evelyn	Metropolitan Opera	Consumer Time	**Singing Cadets; Brown**	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:15	Howe, m. c.; News	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	**Bomber Quartet; Orch.**	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
4:30	**Assignment Home,**	Metropolitan Opera	Music on Display	Bob Stanley's Or.; An-	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
4:45	**drama; speaker**	Metropolitan Opera	**Junior Bridge Builders**	nette Burford, soprano;	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:00	**Philadelphia Orch.;**	Metropolitan Opera	Barbara Luddy; Olan	Earl Palmer, tenor;	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:15	**Eugene Ormandy,**	Metropolitan Opera	Soule; drama	Barry Wood; Deems Tay-	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
5:30	**cond.; Moussorg-**	Joseph Stopak's Orch.	John W. Vandercook	lor; AAF Band; rec'ded	Russ Morgan's Orch.
5:45	**sky; Borodin**	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Musical Roundup	News service
6:00	Page One; News	Waltz Time	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	**People's Platform;**	Newscast	Bump Hadley, sports	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	**Race Problems**	Soldiers With Wings	Treasury Salute	The Answer Man	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Soldiers With Wings	"Service Unlimited"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	**Lionel Barrymore:**	Sports news; Music	**World's Great Novels":**	Music in a Minor Key	Horace Heidt's Orch.
7:15	**"Mayor of Town"**	**Leland Stowe, comment**	**'The Pickwick Papers'**	Treasure Hunt; Dance or	News service
7:30	**"America in Air";**	**"Meet Your Navy"; dr.;**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Tommy Carr's Orch.
7:45	**"America in Air"**	**orch.; guest speakers**	"Ellery Queen"; drama	**"Bonds for Democracy"**	Doug Garron's Ramblers
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	Gaslight Gayeties; solo-	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	Ella Mae Morse	Early Am. Dance Music	ists; quartet; orch.	**Henry Morgenthau, Jr.**	Religious program
8:30	**"The FBI in Peace**	**Boston Symphony Or.;**	Truth or Consequences;	**Detroit Symphony Or.;**	Rescue Mission Pgm.
8:45	**& War"; dr; News**	**Dimitri Mitropoulos,**	Ralph Edwards, m. c.	**Karl Krueger, con.**	Rescue Mission Pgm.
9:00	Your Hit Parade;	**cond.; Mendelssohn's**	National Barn Dance;	'Results, Inc.'; drama.	**Classical Album: Han-**
9:15	Frank Sinatra; gst	**"Scottish" Symphony**	comedy; songs; orch.	"Results, Inc."; drama.	**son Symphony in E**
9:30	Joan Edwards; or.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	**minor (Nordic)**
9:45	Serenade; Jessica	Dance orch.; Quiz show	Ford-Hershfield-Laurie	Mysterious Traveler; dr.	**Classical Album;** News
10:00	Dragonette; orch.,	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Barry Wood; Patsy Kel-	Marion Claire; Igor Go-	Olympics-New York Ro-
10:15	**Al Pearce; "Here**	Musical Autographs	ly; Linda Darnell	rin; Angelo Raffaelli;	vers hockey game
10:30	**Comes Elmer"**	Herbert Marshall in	Grand Old Opry; Whitey	Emmerich Kalman's	Hockey game
10:45	**Dr. Jas. Shotwell**	"The Man Called X"	Ford; Roy Acuff; orchf	Sari; H. Weber, cond.	Treasury Salute
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Dance orchestra	Weather; Off the Record	Shady Valley Jamboree;	Al Donahue's Orch.
11:30	**'This Is the Word';**	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings"	Coon Creek Four;	Day's End; music
11:45	**drama; guests; or**	Dance orchestra; News	"I Sustain the Wings"	Smoothies; Orchestra	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Revival Hour	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Revival Hour	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Revival Hour	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	Revival Hour	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm and Home
9:00	News of the World	Religious program	World News Roundup;	Religious program	"Waltz Time"
9:15	**E. Power Biggs, or-**	Judea Hour	**Christian Science Pgm.;**	Religious program	Religious services
9:30	**gan recital**	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Religious services
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	**NBC String Quartet**	Network speaker	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit;	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	National Radio Pulpit;	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Rabbi Samuel Korff	Park Street Church	"Words and Music"	Weather; Symphonietta;	Manner; recordings
10:45	Income Taxes	Services; speaker	"Words and Music"	"Symphonietta"	**Service from The Mother**
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Temple Israel Program	Service from Cathedral	**Church, The First**
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Temple Israel Program	Church of St. Paul	**Church of Christ, Sci-**
11:30	**Invitation to Learn-**	Park Street Church	The King's Men	Service from Cathedral	**entist, in Boston, Mas-**
11:45	**ing; guest sp'kers**	"The Morgan Family"	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	**sachusetts**
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Religious program	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Your Radio Reporter	Religious program	Dick Brown, songs
12:30	**Transatlantic Call;**	WHDH Sunday Hour	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	**Gilbert & Sullivan Op-**
12:45	**People to People**	WHDH Sunday Hour	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	**eretta; recordings**
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Sunday Hour! Lullabies	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Revue; music	George Hicks Reports	"Views and Interviews"	Religious program	Italian Melodies
1:30	Network speaker	Cavalcade of Song	**Chicago U. Roundtable:**	"Week in Review"; Jim	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Eric Severeid	Cavalcade of Song	**GI Educational Bill**	Healy; Question Box	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	**'Matinee Theater';**	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love"; dr.	"Adventures of Bull-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	**with Victor Jory**	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love"; dr.	dog Drummond"; dr.	Musical Gems
2:30	**World News Today**	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	**John Charles Thomas;**	Bill Cunningham, news	Sun. Afternoon Dance
2:45	**News; Olin Downes**	Sammy Kaye's Or; News	**orchestra; chorus; talk**	L. Morgan; Hunt; Music	Session; recordings
3:00	**N Y Philharmonic;**	Jerome Kern Jubilee	World News: Max Hill;	**"Thanks to America";**	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	**George Szell, con.**	Jerome Kern Jubilee	soloist; orchestra	**music: Evelyn Seibold,**	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	**Erica Morini:**	Music of the Masters	**'The Army Hour': pick-**	"Nick Carter"; drama	Religious program
3:45	**Tchaikovsky Vio-**	Music of the Masters	**ups from Training Cen-**	"Nick Carter"; drama	Religious program
4:00	**lin Concerto D**	Sunday afternoon music	**ters throughout the**	"Your America"; solo-	Treasury Varieties
4:15	**major; Weber**	Sunday afternoon music	**world; speakers**	ists; guests; chorus; or	Treasury Varieties
4:30	**Nelson Eddy; Gla-**	Concert Hall	**"Sunday at 4:30": Ar-**	What's Name of That	Olympics - Washington
4:45	**ria Scott; orch.**	Concert Hall	**thur Fiedler's Orch.**	Song"; D. Williamson	Lions hockey game
5:00	**Family Hour: Pa-**	Mary Small Revue:	**NBC Symphony Orch.;**	**"Let's Face the Issue";**	Religious program
5:15	**trice Munsel; Reed**	drama: "Junior Miss"	**Arturo Toscanini, con.;**	**Forum; L. R. Robinson**	Religious program
5:30	**Kennedy; or.; dr.**	**Metropolitan Opera Pre-**	**Beethoven opera "Fi-**	"The Shadow"; drama.	Irish melodies
5:45	**William Shirer**	**sents: soloists; orch.**	**delio"; soloists; chorus**	"The Shadow"; drama.	News service
6:00	**"Ozzie and Har-**	**Paul Whiteman's Or.;**	Religious program	**'Quick as a Flash': Quiz**	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	**riet"; comedy**	**Judy Garland; Jerry**	Religious program	**show; Ken Roberts, mc**	light Services; speaker
6:30	**Fanny Brice; H.**	**Colonna; Lum & Abner**	The Great Gildersleeve,	Upton Close, comments	Religious drama
6:45	**Stafford; comedy**	**Les Paul's Trio**	starring Hal Peary	Dick Brown, songs	Religious drama
7:00	**Kate Smith Hour:**	News commentator	**Jack Benny Show; Lar-**	**Cleveland Symphony Or**	Religious Hour
7:15	**Regina Resnik;**	Don Gardner, news	**ry Stevens, baritone**	**Eugene Goossens, con.**	Religious Hour
7:30	**Akim Tamiroff;**	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	Bandwagon; guest orch:	**Music by Bach; Villa-**	Religious Hour
7:45	**M Berle; J Joslyn**	Quiz Kids; Joe Kelly mc	Dick Powell, mc.; News	**Lobos; Ravel; Debussy**	Religious Hour
8:00	"Blondie"; com. sk.	Greenfield Chapel Pgm.	Bergen-McCarthy; Effie	A. L. Alexander Media-	Central Baptist Church
8:15	"Blondie"; com. sk.	**Dorothy Thompson, news**	**Klinker; Rudy Vallee**	tion Board; human in-	Service; speaker
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	"Joe E. Brown"; Stop	"One Man's Family"; dr	terest pam; gst. panel	Central Baptist Church
8:45	drama; News	or Go"; Quiz show	"One Man's Family"; dr	Gabriel Heatter, news	Service; speaker
9:00	**Radio Reader's Di-**	Walter Winchell, news	Manhattan Merry - Go -	**John Baker; Edna Phil-**	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:15	**gest: dr.; music**	Louella Parsons; Holly-	Round: orch.; songs;	**lips; Fred Dvonch, con**	Hour; speaker
9:30	James Melton Show	wood Mystery Time; dr	American Album of	Cedric Foster, news	Old - Fashioned Revival
9:45	Grace Moore	Hollywood Reporter	Familiar Music	'The Jerry Cooper Show'	Hour; speaker
10:00	Phil Baker: "Take	"Life of Riley"; comedy	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	**Walter Hampden: 'Leon-**	News service
10:15	It or Leave It"	starring Wm. Bendix	Orchestra; soloists	**idas Witherall'; drama**	Bing Crosby, songs
10:30	**"We, the People";**	Freeling Foster's "Keep	Harold Lloyd; Comedy	**Columbus Boy Choir**	Pan Americana
10:45	**Marjorie Lawrence**	Up With the World"	Theater; guest stars	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Voice of the Army
11:00	News; Weather	News; Sports News	News; Weather; Organ	News service	"Dance Session"
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Message of Israel	Story Behind Headlines	Old - Fashioned Revival	"Dance Session"
11:30	Hal MacIntyre's Or	Message of Israel	**Pacific Story; Drama,**	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Hal MacIntyre's Or	Dance orchestra; News	**"Nanking"**	Old-Fashioned Revival	Day's End; News

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
11:00	"Amanda"; sketch	Breakfast at Sardi's:	"Road of Life"; sk.	Arthur Gaeth, news	Musical program
11:15	"Second Husband"	Music; interviews	"Rosemary"; drama	New England Cupboard	Mystery Melody with
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	News comments	"Star Playhouse"; sk.	"Happy Joe and Ralph"	John Kiley, organ
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Jack Berch & His Boys	"David Harum"; sk.	Imogene Wolcott; Duet	News service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	'Glamour Manor,' star-	News; Marvin Behrens	News & Gabriel Heatter	Dude Ranch
12:15	"Big Sister"; sk.	ring Cliff Arquette; Or.	Midday Melodies	News service	Dude Ranch; News
12:30	"Helen Trent"; sk.	Farm and Homemakers	Marjorie Mills, women's	"Valor"; Music Roundup	Drama and Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Farm and Homemakers	program	Musical Roundup	Drama and Music
1:00	'Life Beautiful'; sk	Baukhage Talking, news	"Wax Museum"	Lester Smith, news	Italian Melodies
1:15	"Ma Perkins"; sk.	"Harmony Haven"	"Wax Museum"	"Terry's House Party"	News service
1:30	B. Flynn, news	"Harmony Haven"	'Luncheon With Salvy';	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Curtain Time, with
1:45	The Goldbergs; sk.	Fishermen's program	Carl Caruso, news	American Woman's Jury	Betty Dubrow; News
2:00	Serial drama	Air Express Music	'The Guiding Light'; sk.	Cedric Foster, news	Al Trace's Orch.
2:15	"Two on a Clue"	Mystery Chef; talk	"Today's Children"; sk.	"Yankee Kitchen"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.
2:30	Serial drama	WHDH Studio Orch.	Dramatic sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Dean Hudson's Orch.
2:45	"Perry Mason"; sk.	WHDH Studio Orch.	Hymn Recital	Detective Mysteries; dr	Kick Conga
3:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Jerry Cooper, baritone	"Women of America"	Bob Rhodes' Orch	Irish Melodies
3:15	"Tena & Tim"; sk.	Musical program	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	WFBR String Ensemble	News service
3:30	News; "Snapshots"	WHDH Air Express	Pepper Young's Family	"Smoothies"; vocal trio	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"	Music; Listen, Milady	"Right to Happiness"	Musical Roundup	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Dorothy Myles, Mel-	Westbrook Van Voorhis	Backstage Wife; sketch	Walter Compton, news	News service
4:15	ody in Sky; songs	Lullabies; Air Express	Stella Dallas; sketch	**Jane Cowl; talk**	Bobby Sherwood's Or.
4:30	Talk about child'n	Newscast	Lorenzo Jones; sk.	Something for the Girls	Boyd Raeburn's Orch.
4:45	"Follies with Eve-	'Hop Harrigan'; drama.	Young Widder Brown	"The Handy Man"	J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	lyn Home, mc; News	'Terry and the Pirates'	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News service
5:15	Evelyn Winters, sk.	**"Dick Tracy"; sketch**	"Portia Faces Life"; sk.	'Christmas Window'; sk	Round-up Time
5:30	**"Note for Victory"**	**"Jack Armstrong"; sk.**	"Just Plain Bill"; sk.	"Superman"; sk.	Round-up Time
5:45	**"Inside MGM"; int**	**"Captain Midnight"; sk**	'Front Page Farrell'; sk	"Tom Mix"; sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Musical program	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Music
6:15	L. Murray's music.	News; "Whose War"	K. Ivers; Swingcopaters	Sports; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	**Band; "Facts"**	"Jerry and Sky"	"Pleasure Parade"	"The Answer Man"	March to Victory
6:45	**News; J. Harsch**	"Ray Bloch Presents"	Lowell Thomas, news	Music; "Soldier"	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	Horace Heidt's Show	Perry Como Supper Club	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Cote Glee Club
7:15	Hedda Hopper, talk	Horace Heidt's Show	News of the World	Treasure Hunt; Orch.	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's "T'ks	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Dick Preston; songs	"Three Quarter Time"	Something for the Girls
7:45	to the Yanks"	"The Lone Ranger"; dr.	Frontline Headlines	"Three Quarter Time"	Clem Morton, talk
8:00	"Vox Pop"; inter.	Ted Malone comments.	**Cavalcade of America;**	Cecil Brown, news	News service
8:15	"Vox Pop"; inter.	"Lum 'n' Abner"; sk.	**Loretta Young, drama.**	Treasury; Sunny Skylar	Concert Melodies
8:30	Frank Sinatra; gst	"Blind Date," with Ar-	**Richard Crooks, tenor;**	"Sherlock Holmes"; dr.	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Jack Benny; News	lene Francis, m. c.	**Howard Barlow's Or.**	B. Rathbone; N. Bruce	"This Is France"
9:00	**Theater: Ronald**	"David Harding, Coun-	**Robert Casadesus, guest**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**Classical Album: Rach-**
9:15	**Colman; Maureen**	terspy"; dramatization	**Donald Voorhees' Orch.**	Real Stories dramatized	**maninoff: Concerto No.**
9:30	**O'Sullivan in**	Russ Morgan's Orch.	**"Information Please";**	"Music of Worship";	**1 in F minor**
9:45	**'Berkeley Square'**	Dance Orch.; Drama	**Clifton Fadiman, m. c.**	soloists; Fred. Dvonch	**Classical Album**
10:00	**Guild: M. Oberon:**	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Josephine Antoine; Rein-	Henry Gladstone, news.	News service
10:15	**Age of Innocence**	Dance orchestra	hold Schmidt; Orch.	Paul Schubert, news	Frankie Carle's Orch.
10:30	Johnny Morgan	The Symphonette, with	"Dr. I. Q."; Quiz; Jim-	Dance orchestra	Merle Pitt's Orch.
10:45	Show; songs; or.	M. Piastro, cond.	my McClain, m. c.	Music Roundup; Weath.	Del Courtney's Orch.
11:00	**News; Rideout**	News; Sports; News	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Sonny Dunham's Orch.
11:15	**"Unrationed Jam"**	**Dance orchestra**	Weather; Bump Hadley	Radio Newsreel	Neil Bondshu's Orch.
11:30	**"For the Girls"**	**Fishermen's program**	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	**Jerry Wald's Orch.**	**Dance orchestra; News.**	Music You Want	Leo Reisman's Orch.	Day's End; music

Dr. Marsh Against Peace Conscription

Enactment of "universal peacetime conscription" while the country is at war would be a "grievous blunder," Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, says in his annual Christmas message to the students and faculty of the University.

Referring to compulsory military training as a "subject that will shake the country from end to end," President Marsh advised that caution be exercised and that "we wait until there shall have been time for a revival of sanity after the war is over" before enacting such legislation.

Peace attained through the exercise of national reason was given as a proper postwar goal by the educator who scorned a peace based on a "boastful reliance upon physical force and violence. Peace means "mutual courtesy, respect and good will," the Christmas message continued and that "we will aim to settle all disputes on the hight plane of conference, reason and understanding."

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Boston Opera House—"Glad to See You," by David Wolper. Starring Jane Withers, Eddie Foyer Jr. and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Thursday and Saturday at 2:30.

Plymouth — "Errand for Bernice," by Jacques Deval. Starring Gertrude Lawrence. 8:30. (Last day.)

Shubert—"Laffing Room Only!" new Olsen and Johnson musical. Featuring Frank Libuse, Betty Garrett. 8:30. (Last day.)

Wilbur—"The Hasty Heart," by John Patrick. Featuring Richard Basehart, Anne Burr, John Lund. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"On the Town," new musical comedy. Featuring Sono Osato, Nancy Walker, Robert Chisholm, John Battles, Miss Comden and Mr. Green. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dimitri Mitropoulos, conducting. 8:30.

Sunday

Jordan Hall—Concert by Jan Smeterlin, pianist. 3:30.

Symphony Hall—"Messiah," presented by the Handel and Haydn Society. 8:15. (Program to be repeated Monday evening at the same hour.)

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Concert by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, G. Wallace Woodworth, conductor.

Dance Orchestras

Totem Pole, Norumbega Park, Auburndale—Dancing tonight.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Marriage Is a Private Affair," Lana Turner, John Hodiak. 2:50, 6, 9:05. "Mlle. Fifi," Simone Simon, Kurt Kruger. 1:50, 5, 8:05.

Fenway—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:05, 9:25. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 1:30, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Bowery to Broadway," Maria Montez, Susanna Foster, Turhan Bey, Jack Oakie. 9:30 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 10. "Murder in the Blue Room," Grace McDonald, Donald Cook. 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:45.

Kenmore—"Dragon Seed," Katharine Hepburn, Walter Huston. 2:01, 5:27, 8:55.

Laffmovie—Continuous 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Majestic—"Wilson," Alexander Knox, Charles Coburn, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 10 a. m., 12:44, 3:28, 6:12, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Something for the Boys," Carmen Miranda, Michael O'Shea, Vivian Blaine. 11:18 a. m., 2:03, 4:38, 7:13, 9:48. "Thoroughbreds," Tom Neal, Roger Pryor. 10:08 a. m., 12:33, 3:38, 6:13, 8:48.

Modern—"Maisie Goes to Reno," Ann Sothern. 10:35 a. m., 1:40, 4:50, 8. "Barbary Coast," Wallace Beery. 9:10 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

Orpheum—"Lost in a Harem," Abbott and Costello. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Shadows in the Night," Warner Baxter. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:54.

Paramount—"The Very Thought of You," Dennis Morgan, Faye Emerson. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:35, 9:35. "One Body Too Many," Jack Haley, Jean Parker. 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"San Diego I Love You," Jon Hall, Louise Albritton. 9:55 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10:05. Stage Show: 11:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:20, 6:45, 9:10.

**Sc

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Cosmetics
Street Floor

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Boston to Ask $500,000 For Snow Removal

Boston is preparing for average snowfalls in 1945, judging from its $500,000 budget estimate of needs for snow removal in the coming year, and the Public Works Department hopes it won't have to use even that.

Barring blizzard-proportion snowfalls, the City is quite prepared to cope with an average snowstorm, according to George G. Hyland, Boston Public Works Commissioner, for it has on tap 150 contractor's plows and 40 of its own, plus approximately 45 snow loaders.

City manpower is fairly normal for snow removal purposes, Mr. Hyland said, but contractors may have to hustle to find enough men for their own trucks and snow-loaders, and high school boys may have to be used.

When heavy snow descended on the east coast earlier this week—in some states to a height of 36 inches—Boston City Fathers shivered in their rationed shoes, for snow removal in Boston has often cost the city substantial sums and not a few complaints.

In 1940, although the St. Valentine's Day blizzard poured thousands of dollars into the coffers of New England winter resorts, it took $1,158,000 out of the pockets of Boston taxpayers, or approximately 75 cents on every $1,000 worth of property in the tax rate.

Between $30,000 and $35,000 are available at present for storms occurring before the end of this year, but if any large-sized storm should bluster in before Dec. 31, the necessary amount of money could be readily obtained because of the emergency nature of snow removal.

Burke Becomes 32d Man to Fill Customs Office

When William H. Burke, Jr., of Hatfield, Mass., former Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, was inducted into office as Collector of Customs for District No. 4, by Federal Judge Arthur D. Healey today, he became the 32d man to hold that office, and probably the first one to be sworn in at a ceremony conducted outside the Custom House.

The scene was in Courtroom No. 6 at the Federal Building and none of the veteran officials could remember when such a ceremony was not held at the Custom House.

Mr. Burke is the third collector who has moved into that office from the chairmanship of the Democratic State Committee under the Roosevelt Administration, the first being Joseph A. Maynard, who was followed by Joseph McGrath.

The $8,000-a-year plum of the collectorship has been vacant since April of 1943. The last previous incumbent was Mr. McGrath. Owen P. McKenna, Assistant Collector, has been Acting Collector of Customs for the past 20 months.

Superintendent Of Filene's Feted

At a company testimonial dinner, Robert List, store superintendent of William A. Filene's Sons Company, in Boston, was feted yesterday on the occasion of his twenty-fifth year with the firm.

Seated at the head table at the celebration in the Hotel Touraine with Mr. and Mrs. List, were: Lincoln Filene, President; Harold D. Hodgkinson, General Manager, and members of the store's management board.

Mr. List came to Filene's in 1919 as employment supervisor and soon became superintendent of the basement store, a post he held for 20 years. He has been store superintendent since 1941.

Laurence S. Bitner, Vice-President, acting as toastmaster, introduced a representative from each department of the store.

Mr. List has been credited as store superintendent with having been responsible for the success of the employees' War Bond drives. Workers have sold or purchased over $5,000,000 in War Bonds during the Sixth War Loan.

Uncle Sam's Newest Mail Sorters

By a Staff Photographer

Girls Take Over Job to Help Post Office Shortages

For the first time in history girls have stepped into the job of sorting the Christmas rush of mail at the Boston Post Office. Tons of letters and Christmas cards are handled by these efficient workers each day and it's doubtful if they find time during the rush to even glance at the messages on postal cards.

Favor for One-Class Vessels Shown by Ship Travelers' Poll

Log of the Port of Boston

Boston shipping men are being asked by the Shipbuilders Council of America for opinions regarding the type of ship desired for postwar passenger travel. The Council is making a survey conducted along the lines of a public opinion poll whereby those who respond to questionnaires are not identified.

It is the second survey conducted by the Council, the first one being to ascertain the means of transportation desired for postwar travel and what localities were likely to be visited. More than 80 per cent of the replies favored steamship travel as a postwar preference.

The current survey by postal card is expected to reach an estimated 50,000 persons. Those polled are asked which of five classes of ship they would travel on after the war; luxury liner, first-class liner, possible new type of ship, one-class ship or combined freight and passenger ship. Space is also provided on the postcard for "comments."

Luxury liners are described as 900 to 1,000 feet in length, capable of speeds from 28 to 30 knots, carrying three classes of passengers, with accommodations for each class separate at varying prices. First-class liners as those from 700 to 800 feet in length, capable of from 22 to 25 knots, also with three classes of passenger accommodations but with fares substantially lower than for luxury liners.

One-class ships of from 700 to 800 feet long, capable of 19 to 22 knots and carrying high-class cargo with comfortable accommodations for cabin passengers only and with fares lower than in either luxury or first-class liners. The combined freight and passenger ships are from 450 to 550 feet long, with speed of 16 to 19 knots and capable of carrying 50 to 100 passengers, all one class. Accommodations are comfortable but not elaborate with lower fares than the luxury, first-class or one-class.

Demand may warrant construction and operation of another class of ship; much like the first-class liners in size but with one-class of passenger and one-class of accommodations such as the one-class ship. Fares would be lower than in either first-class liners or one-class ships, however, because of the greater number of passengers carried than in the one-class ship.

Bostonian Heads Group

For the first time in the history of the National Association of Stevedores, a Boston man has been elected to the office of President of the organization. He is Roscoe H. Prior, prominent Boston stevedore executive and treasurer of the national association for 11 years. Mr. Prior is head of the American Stevedoring Corporation of Boston, President of the Boston unit of the Propellor Club of the United States, a member of the Port of Boston National Maritime Day Committee, a member of the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, head of the Hotel Lenox and ardent Port booster for Boston.

Lecture and Movies

"Netherlands East Indies—Before, During and After the War," is the subject of Roelof A. Schotman, former Mayor of Batavia, who will speak at the dinner meeting of the New England Export Club at Schrafft's, West Street, Boston, Dec. 21. Motion pictures on "High Stakes in the East" and "Dutch Tradition" also will be shown.

At the annual meeting of the Boston Passenger Club recently John A. Foote of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was elected President; Carroll M. Browne of the Union Pacific, Vice-President; Sidney C. Rablin of the Southern Pacific Company, re-elected Secretary, and G. P. Carbrey of the Canadian Pacific and S. C. Vaughan of Canadian National Railway, members of the Executive Committee. The organization is composed of railroad passenger and ticket agents.

Plans for Carols

Several employees of the United States Customs at Boston are rehearsing as a chorus for their annual singing of Christmas carols, under direction of Joseph L. Van Steenburgh as conductor, and Joseph Curran, Director. It will be their first appearance as choral singers before the new Collector of Customs, William H. Burke, Jr.

The carols are to be given on Saturday, Dec. 23, according to present plans, and the singers will begin at the 18th floor of the tower and sing at each of the floors as they proceed down to the balcony overlooking the foyer where they will assemble for several encores.

Fishing-Ship Bounties

Increased bounties paid by the Newfoundland Commission of Government for the building of fishing vessels is reported by the Boston Market News Service of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service. Reports have been received to the effect that bounties payable under the Shipbuilding Acts of 1938-1943 on vessels constructed for and used mainly for the fisheries of Newfoundland have been virtually doubled for diesel-type motor ships under 150 tons.

Leon Stone

Boston Recreation For Service People

Tonight, Dec. 16

Free Tickets for sports, theaters, and other events at U. S. O. ticket office, 48 Boylston Street. LIB. 7968.

Ballroom Dancing. Hotel Bradford, 8 p. m. Couples only, orchestra.

Hockey. Boston Garden, 8:30 p. m. Pics vs. New York.

American-Scandinavian Dances. Dorchester Plaza, Geneva Avenue, Dorchester, 8 p. m.

Dances, With Orchestra, Hostesses. 8 p. m. Atlantic Service; Buddies; 149 Staniford Street; Junior Hostesses; 5 Ruggles Street; 22 Batterymarch Street. Affiliated Jewish Youth, N. E. Mutual Hall; Temple Place Club; Y. W. C. A.; Jewish Welfare Board Club.

Officers' Dances, 8:30 p. m. Hotel Statler Ballroom, given by Army and Navy Officers' Club; 74 cents; Copley Square Officers' Club, Nonmembers 50 cents, orchestra; 46 Beacon Street, free; Jewish Welfare Board Committee, Hotel Lenox.

Dances, Open House, Hostesses—Buddies Club, 2:30 p. m.; Esplanade Service, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.; Christian Science Center, 80 Boylston Street, 7:30 p. m.; 32 City Square, "Siesta" 3-8 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 2 p. m.

Sketching—Atlantic Service Club, 3-6 p. m.; Buddies Club, 3 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 7 p. m.; Temple Place Club, 3 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-5 p. m.

Language Instruction—48 Boylston Street, French Lessons, 8 p. m., Russian Lessons, 9 p. m.

Movies—Museum of Fine Arts, 465 Huntington Avenue, "Scrooge," 3 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen—48 Boylston Street, Entertainment, Free Refreshments, Dancing.

Sunday, Dec. 17

Free Tickets for sports, theaters and other events at U. S. O. Ticket Office, 48 Boylston Street, LIB. 7968.

Services in Boston Churches. Information at all Clubs.

Vesper Services Salvation Army, 180 Federal Street, 6 p. m. (Buffet supper, 7 p. m.). Free.

Hockey. Boston Garden 3 p. m., Pics vs. Washington

Dances With Orchestra, Hostesses, 8 p. m., Atlantic Club; Buddies; 149 Staniford Street; International Institute, Long's; 316 Huntington Avenue.

Open House Atlantic Service Club, 3-6 p. m.; Buddies Club, 2:30 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 3-6 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 2 p. m., Musical 5 p. m.; 22 Batterymarch Street; Temple Place Club, 5 p. m.; 316 Huntington Avenue Supper, 6:30 p. m.; Y. W. C. A., 3 p. m.; 32 City Square, Supper 6:30 p. m.; Esplanade Service Club, 150 Newbury Street, 4 p. m.

Gallery Talks, Museum of Fine Arts, 3 p. m.

Concert, Gardner Museum, 280 the Fenway, 2 p. m.

"Servicemen's Forum," Jewish Welfare Board Club, 11 a. m. "Our Unfinished Business."

Sketching, 149 Staniford Street, 6 p. m.; 48 Boylston Street, 2-6 p. m.; 316 Huntington Avenue, 3 p. m.; Jewish Welfare Board Club, 7 p. m.; 32 City Square, 3 p. m.; 5 Ruggles Street, 3 p. m.

Officers' Open House, Army and Navy Officers' Club, 12 Arlington Street, 1:30-11 p. m. Buffet Supper; Copley Square Officers' Club, 520 Boylston Street, 2-11 p. m. Tea 3 p. m.

Dance Instruction, Jewish Welfare Board Club, 8:30 p. m.

Stage Door Canteen, 48 Boylston Street, Entertainment, Free Refreshments, Dancing.

New USO Club Offers Broad Cultural Plan

A new U. S. O. club which will offer a broad program of cultural activities, handicrafts, and entertainment appealing to those in the armed forces of all racial and national groups opened its doors to men and women in the services today at 117 Newbury Street.

The new organization, known as the U. S. O.-Newbury Club, is located in a residential building on Newbury Street, near Clarendon Street, easily accessible from Copley Square or the Public Garden. Its program includes the following:

A shop, with work benches and equipment for those who like to work with tools; a photographic darkroom; a music room with loan instruments which are available for use, and with a record collection; a game room; an art room with facilities for working with pencil, brush, crayon, etc., and with specialists to assist, if desired. There also will be U. S. O. hostesses, facilities for dancing, a buffet, art exhibits, special programs, dressing rooms, and lounge facilities.

"We are delighted at the response to our call for volunteers," it was stated by the House Committee of prominent Bostonians who direct the Club's operations."

The facilities of the various special rooms will be available at all times when the U. S. O.-Newbury Club is open, from 11 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Last night, the Club building was inspected in a preview by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, Commanding General, First Service Command, and Mrs. Miles; Capt. Frank M. Meals, Coast Guard Captain of the Port of Botson; and Judge Charles C. Cabot, President of the U. S. O.-Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, and a large gathering of U. S. O. officials and members of the Club's staff and volunteers.

Navy Battalion Gets High Praise

Forming assault waves alongside Marines, the Special Construction Battalions of the Navy unload the fighting equipment which "establishes" beachheads and then find time to make "Jap souvenirs" for the Leathernecks to send home, according to Commander E. Edward Mittler, special assistant to the director of Administration and Personnel, Bureau of Yards and Docks, of the Navy.

A kaleidoscopic view of the work of the Special "Seabees" battalions was given at a press interview in the First Naval District Headquarters in Boston yesterday by Commander Mittler, who was called into service from his peacetime marine work in November, 1942, to organize and train the stevedore battalions, first of which went overseas in January of 1943.

Souvenir hunting by the Marines created a demand quickly seized upon by the practical Seabees, who make friends with the natives on the Pacific island bases and use them as "sales agents." For instance, Commander Mittler warned that the Japanese symbols on the handle of the dagger sent home by a Marine might well be translated "Canned Pineapple-handle with care." The three circles, intertwined, used by Japanese ordnance to identify their products wasn't "Japanesey" enough, the Commander continued. Always ready to please, the Seabees located Japanese symbols on captured supply cases, and copied these on the handles of the daggers they fabricated. Hence, the possible "canned pineapple" label.

One scene vividly described by the Seabee officer unfolded a panorama of battle and assault on a South Pacific beach with an LST being unloaded under heavy fire in two hours by a Special Battalion of 68 men, working in half-hour shifts.

Suddenly from the ship of the Commanding General of the Task Force the Seabees spotted a "blinker" commendation. Tired and hot the men received the accolade with pride but a following message was interpreted with cheers. The general had ordered "Extra commendation—send ice cream in for all hands."

Trained to fight as well as supply, the Special Seabees landed at Pelilieu with the first assault waves of the Marines. "We ask nothing better than to be allowed to fight alongside them," said the Commander, "there is a close affiliation between the forces."

At Guam, the commander continued, we lost a man an hour from Japanese sniper fire. Not willing to pay this price, the Seabees stopped unloading, formed combat parties and wiped out the Japanese nests.

Turning to another aspect of the force which includes 15,000 Negroes in separate battalions, the Commander paid a high tribute to these men. "They have a very high morale," he said, "this comes about through thorough training. Competition is high. Gang against gang in the platoons, platoons against platoons in the company and companies against companies in the battalions."

When the Negro battalions are ready to "shove off" they make just one request — "Give us a band." And they get them. Musicians are found in each battalion and these make up the band which contributes an indispensable element to its morale.

The special battalions are greatly needed, the commander said. "Right now I am asking for experienced cargo handlers to apply for commissions. Five more battalions are needed at once in the Pacific."

Those coming into the service can judge the high quality of their war service from the official commendation of Admiral Halsey who credited the 2nd Special Battalion, officered by Lieut. (jg) John J. Hanson, Charles W. Hickey and Thomas J. Kehoe all of Greater Boston, with "breaking the supply bottleneck of the Pacific," continued Commander Mittler.

Postwar value of the special battalion experience is rated high by Commander Mittler. "Forty per cent of the cost of steamship operation is charged to cargo handling," he explained. "By pooling the experience and abilities of men from Boston, New York, and ports along the South and West coasts we are establishing procedures which should cut this charge to a point where we can operate in competition with foreign lines in the postwar marine world."

Men composing the bulk of these battalions are "green hands," the commander continued, "yet they handled 70,000 tons of freight in one month with no lost time due to accidents. This was done at a rear area of a combat zone with each gang handling 12.7 eight tons per hour."

Carols Sung at Post Office; Public Is Asked to Join

Carol singing at the Boston post office, in keeping with the custom of the past several years, began yesterday under direction of Lawrence J. Jenkins, with post office workers presenting a program between 12 and 1 p. m.

Patrons of the post office and shoppers are invited by Postmaster Patrick J. Connelly to join with postal workers, except Saturdays and Sundays, until Christmas.

Christmas
Gift Suggestions
Diamonds and Fine Jewelry
Shrine Emblems
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165.00 to 260.00
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Yanks Leapfrog to Mindoro; Nazis Hit Back at 7th Army

Continued from Page 1

striking distance of land-based Japanese planes on the by-passed islands.

The presence, however, of strong guerrilla forces holding substantial strips of territory through the islands along this route may be sufficient to furnish the needed protection.

In fact, the success of this newest landing, which was accomplished with little enemy opposition and few casualties, was due in large part to the helping hand of these forces, whose existence has just been disclosed by General MacArthur after months of the closest secrecy.

Philippine guerrillas, it is disclosed, now are operating under American officers and have been receiving steady supplies by air for many months. They hold strategic coastal strips, air bases, and towns on Panay, Negros, Cebu, and Bohol, as well as a substantial stretch of coastline on northern Mindanao.

The Mindoro landings began at 7:30 a. m. on Dec. 15. For two days and three nights the convoy under Rear Admiral Artnur D. Struble had cruised in enemy-dominated waters for the surprise landing.

In Europe, despite Nazi resistance, Allied armies have made several gains along the Western Front. The most notable is that of the Seventh Army, which is now across the German border in four places on a 17-mile front.

It was in order to meet this threat that the Germans have brought in a fresh armored division from another sector and opened up the Siegfried Line guns.

The twin industrial cities of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen are now only 35 miles north of General Patch's vanguard. The latter town was pounded heavily during the night by British bombers.

The United States Third Army, on the left flank of the Seventh, has forged ahead for 1½ miles east of Sarrgeuemines and entered the Saar Basin town of Nieder Gailbach.

To the north, First Army troops, headed for Cologne, have wiped out the last organized resistance west of the Roer River in the vicinity of Düren.

In Russia, the Soviets are pressing a bold offensive from Ipolysag (Sahy) in western Slovakia in an attempt to force open the roads to Vienna, 115 miles to the west.

Philippines:

American Forces Invade Mindoro

A huge, 20-mile-long American warship convoy, moving 600 miles among enemy islands of the central Philipoines while carrier planes knocked out upward of 300 Japanese aircraft, landed mechanized troops Dec. 15 on Mindoro about 150 miles from Manila, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters disclosed.

They swarmed ashore "with little loss."

This boldest amphibious stroke of the Pacific war, unlocking the sea approaches to embattled China by crossing to the western side of the archipelago from Leyte, was completed with stunning ease, but preparations were made for violent Nipponese reaction.

Tokyo Radio reported, without Allied confirmation, that a violent sea and air battle already is raging off Mindoro.

Three strong beachheads on southern Mindoro were overrun at dawn by Sixth Army troops of Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, who were greeted excitedly by Filipinos, the Japanese having fled inland under bombardment of destroyers and rocket ships.

Between that beachhead and the big American base on nearly conquered Leyte, American and Filipino guerrillas were disclosed to have seized strategic airfields and ports on intervening Panay, Negros, Cebu, and Bohol as well as a 125-mile stretch of coast on northern Mindanao.

The guerrillas, some of whom fought the losing battle of Bataan, did their work so well that the huge convoy moving south and west from Leyte was able to steam within sight of the rugged coastlines of those islands.

"The operation has driven a corridor from east to west through the Philippine archipelago, which is now definitely cut in two and will enable us to dominate the sea and air routes which reach to the China coast," some 900 miles away, General MacArthur said.

"Conquests of Japan to the south are rapidly being isolated, destroying the legendary myth of the Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere and imperiling the so-called 'Imperial life line.'"

Rocket-Firing Planes Spearhead Assault

Employing new tactics, rocket-firing planes of a fast aircraft carrier task force of Vice-Admiral John S. McCain kept Luzon's 100 airfields, including the network around Manila, under attack night and day for more than 24 hours.

More than 300 enemy planes were knocked out in raids which began the day before the Mindoro landing. The bulk were trapped on the ground. An Associated Press war correspondent aboard Admiral McCain's flagship reported that the biggest bag of 27 was shot down while roaring in from Formosa to meet the emergency.

Covered by an umbrella of carrier and land-based planes, the convoy, commanded by Rear Admiral A. D. Strubble, left Leyte Gulf in midafternoon Dec. 12.

"Less than 24 hours after the convoy started for Mindoro, the Japanese picked us up and attacked half-heartedly," reported an Associated Press war correspondent aboard Admiral Strubble's flagship in a Dec. 15 dispatch.

"Later that day, Dec. 13, there was a second attack. But yesterday, which was considered the critical period because we were so close to key Japanese bases, passed without a single attack on the 20-mile long convoy."

This correspondent said the Japanese were so uncertain of the convoy's destination that lights on Mindoro were not blacked out until the warships were nearing shore.

Eyewitness:

Filipinos Hail Yanks on Mindoro

Aboard a covering force flagship off Mindoro, Jim Hutcheson, Associated Press war correspondent, said:

"The only hitch in the landing came when a warship signaled: 'Beach in front of our bombardment sector is crowded with welcoming Filipinos and carabos (water buffaloes). What shall we do?'"

Rear Admiral Russell S. Berkey ordered, "withhold fire" until the Filipinos could seek safety.

Elmont Waite, Associated Press war correspondent with the assault forces, said that in the landing at 7:30 a. m. Dec. 15 on the northernmost beachhead the only man in one company whose progress was impeded was Staff Sergeant William Hantone of Canandaigua, N. Y. Arms imprisoned him. When he broke the embrace—he confronted an overjoyed native woman.

Mr. Waite saw tanks roll ashore; bulldozers begin clearing roads; piers pushed up to ships' ramps; trucks and vehicles rumble on the beach; engineering parties speed inland with the troops to start construction of military installations; double rows of men, formed from ship to shore, toss box on box in relays to a beach storage pile.

The elated Filipinos declined pay for their services, exclaiming:

"No pay, no pay, very glad help Americans."

Mindoro

Continued from Page 1

fact that the new American beachhead is easily defended with natural obstacles.

New Landings Feasible

The greatest immediate significance of this new intermediate landing lies in the disclosure that American naval, air, and ground concentration in the Philippines is now sufficiently large to permit new amphibious landings, despite the fact that six American divisions are still heavily committed in mopping-up on Leyte.

The desperate Japanese effort to win a military advantage on Leyte has thus patently failed to achieve even its secondary aim, namely, to throw out of gear the American timetable of future operations in the Philippines.

Western Front:

Soviets Press On From Slovak Key

Striking into western Slovakia for the first time, Russian troops pressed a bold offensive from captured Ipolysag (Sahy) Junction, attempting to smash open the roads to Vienna, 115 miles to the west, and at the same time trap German divisions to the east.

Ipolysag, on the Budapest-Bratislava-Vienna highway, was seized by Red Army spearheads which bridged the Ipoly River frontier from Hungary 34 miles northwest of beleaguered Budapest, Danube-straddling Capital already two thirds encircled by the Soviets.

Moscow announced that Ipolysag fell Dec. 14 after a bitter all-night fight in which 800 Germans were killed. It is a half mile inside Slovakia. In taking it the Russians skirted the 2,700-foot Borzsony Mountains between the town and the big Danube River bend to the south.

German troops reeled back into Slovakia along a 125-mile front from Ipolysag eastward to Satoraljaujhely in the face of the increased tempo of the Russian drive.

Moscow said the combined drives toward central and eastern Slovakia had swept through 31 more localities, among them the manganese center of Szendro, 20 miles north of toppled Miskolc and 85 miles northeast of Budapest.

Moscow pictured the fighting along the Ipoly River front as a determined effort to break the stalemate at Budapest, where heavy rains had interfered with progress of the huge Russian pincers on the strife-torn city.

Western Front:

Nazi Counterattack Hits Seventh Army

Heavy guns of the Siegfried Line and a fresh Nazi armored division brought up as reinforcement struck in savage reaction against four United States Seventh Army columns spearing a new invasion of Germany along a 17-mile front just west of the Rhine.

Heavy fighting in the Bavarian Palatinate was reported as troops of the United States 45th, 79th, and 103d Infantry Divisions pressed onward toward the first pillboxes of the West Wall, and American artillery answered in thundering duel with Siegfried Line cannon.

Four crossings of the Nazi border were forged by Lieut. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's veterans, with the 79th Division entering the Reich at two points near Lauterbourg, a city only two miles from the Rhine.

But the 79th immediately ran into a stiff fight.

The German Command pulled a panzer division from another sector and flung it into battle to stop the threat to the chemical and industrial centers of Mannheim and Ludwigshafen 35 miles to the north.

Units of the 45th and 103d Divisions crossed at points west of Wissembourg, 11 miles west of Lauterbourg, and were closing on that gateway city to Germany from northeastern Alsace.

Guerrillas:

Major U. S. Arm In Philippines

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's disclosures concerning the guerrillas lifted the veil on activities of Americans and Filipinos in progress since the early days of 1942.

On Mindanao, they have cleared the northern provinces of Lanao and Misamis Occidental, thus securing Iligan Bay.

On Bohol, just west of southern Leyte, they have cleared the Nipponese from all the Island except the town of Tagbilarn on the southwest end.

On Cebu, they have driven the Japanese from the south end into the central sector and are playing havoc with communications there.

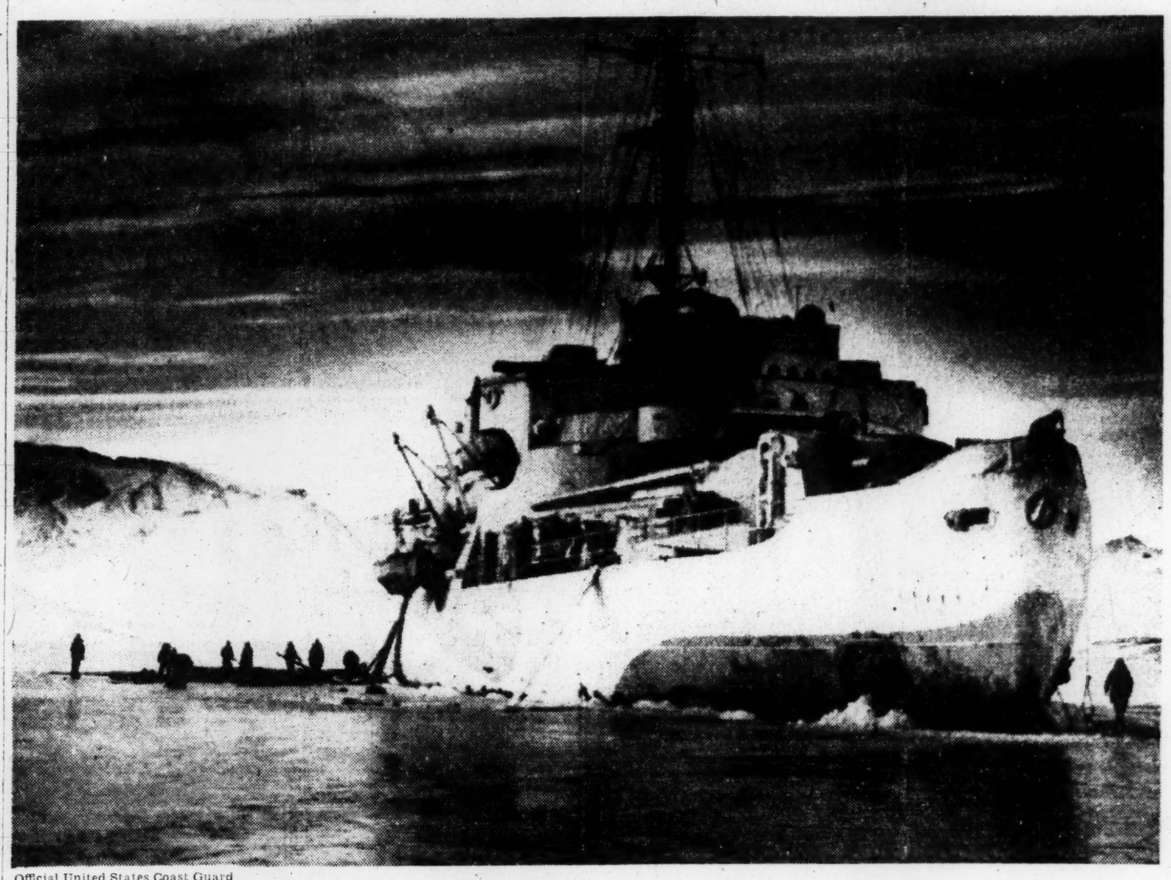
On Negros, all the south half is in guerrilla hands except the town of Dumaguette on the southeast and it is flanked by the capture of Sibulan and Luzuriga. They also hold Bais in the southeast, San Carlos in the northeast, and Isabela in the central interior.

On Panay, they have captured Estancia in the northeast, Zarraga and San Miguel in the southeast, and Patnongon in the southwest.

They hold several vital airfields on Panay, Negros and Mindanao.

Among the leaders of these guerrillas, an Associated Press war correspondent reported, are such men as Col. Wendell W. Fertig, who fought the early days of the battle of Bataan before he escaped to Mindanao, and Lieut. Col. Charles Cushing, who eluded the Japanese when they overran Cebu.

Dramatic War Event in Bleak Greenland



Official United States Coast Guard

Captured Nazi Supplies Turned Over to Danish Sled Patrol

The United States Coast Guard combat cutter Eastwind, one of the two engaged in liquidation of a German radio weather station in northeast Greenland, turns over captured supplies to the Danish Sled Patrol. Landing forces from this cutter surprised and captured the weather station with its crew of 20. The enemy ship was beset in the ice pack. In a dramatic series of events in the Arctic during the summer and early fall the Coast Guard blocked German attempts to maintain radio weather stations in Greenland—taking 60 Nazi prisoners, destroying two enemy bases, capturing one armed trawler, forcing the scuttling of another, and finding a third abandoned in the ice.

Scores of Americans Netted In China Smuggling Probe

NEW DELHI, India, Nov. 21. Delayed. (AP)—An investigation by United State Army authorities has resulted in court-martial and arrest of scores of American servicemen and civilians in the past year on charges of smuggling contraband into China over the famous "hump" air line, it was learned today.

With the co-operation of British, Chinese, and Indian officials, Army investigators now have largely smashed an international syndicate which for three years dealt in stolen Lend-Lease supplies, Government property, gold currency, and other goods flown into isolated and inflation-ridden China, it was said.

The Army withheld all names.

The Americans were declared mostly "small fry" in the operations — go-betweens who transported the goods under plans engineered by the syndicate, said to be made up of wealthy Chinese and Indian citizens and Greeks with British citizenship.

Supplies on "Black Market"

The inquiry was begun, one headquarters officer said, when it was discovered that "much of our supplies that took valuable space on planes were getting to the 'black market.' In some cases, bandits operating in the China hills had been known to rob American Army supply trucks with American pistols."

The Army's Criminal Investigation Division still is working on a number of cases, but the large-scale operations are believed wiped out.

The investigation is in charge of Col. Harry Cooper of Baltimore, Md., Provost Marshal in the China-Burma-India theater.

Most of the Americans involved started in a small way. Later the syndicate involved some United States Air Force men and pilots with "get-rich-quick" schemes.

$4,000,000 Profits

The profits of American participants in the smuggling activities were estimated to total $4,156,000 in what have been classified as 87 major and 213 minor cases in which Army punitive action has been completed or is under way. It was explained that cases were classified as major if they involved profits of more than $5,000.

The 300 cases involved some members of the famed "Flying Tigers," employees of the China National Airways Corporation, United States Army personnel, American Red Cross workers, technical representatives of American manufacturers, and British, Indian, and Chinese and other civilians.

Some officers of one American troop-carrier squadron, including the commanding officer, were listed as having amassed an estimated $50,000 before the authorities stepped in.

One plane which crashed in the Burma jungle en route to China was found overloaded with loot.

Often gems were concealed in plane instruments and in the underwear of crewmen.

Some American soldiers were selling pistols to "black-market" dealers for $300 to $1,000 apiece, an officer said.

Overflowing River

The Yellow River in China is dubbed "China's Sorrow" because of the many floods it has loosed on the rich adjacent farmlands.

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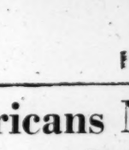
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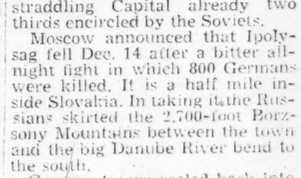

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Allied Sky-Troop Units Hold Key Sectors in Holland Line

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WITH THE 101st AIR-BORNE DIVISION ON THE WESTERN FRONT, Dec. 16—The air-borne Commandos who opened the invasion of Normandy and snatched vital bridges from the enemy in Holland have not been exactly idle since September.

Instead of being pulled out of the line, the air-borne division for the past two months has been holding vital sectors of the Netherlands front, making probing patrols there, and generally checkmating and harassing the Wehrmacht.

Whether the Allies again will hurl the winged fist of an air-borne invasion against Germany is something the Nazi High Command would like very much to know.

These youthful divisions— soldiers whose average age was 22 when activated—are worth knowing. Talk with their officers and men and you discover an esprit de corps built in two years which compares only with that of the United States Marines.

Building Great Tradition

A tradition of valor and intelligent action is being built by the 101st and 82d Divisions, which will follow the air-borne army down through history.

The 101st Division already is setting a record for remaining in the line, although fighting here is not so heavy now as at Guadalcanal. But even the chaplains have more than their share of medals, half a dozen Distinguished Service Crosses and Silver and Bronze Stars and one chaplain, Francis Sampson of Neola, Iowa, has been recommended for the Congressional Medal of Honor.

These men know their business, and almost any of these mild-mannered but determined experts can tell you an amazing story of exploits in Normandy and Holland.

Machine-Gun Post Silenced

There is Pfc. Irven Potteroff of Union Center, N. Y., winner of the Silver Star, for instance. Armed with rifle and grenades, he knocked out enemy machine-gun posts which were pinning down two platoons, then carried a bayonet charge against the enemy line, an operation which resulted in the capture of 50 Nazis and the taking of a strong German position.

There is Sergeant David Ludlow of Inola, Okla., who is one of 39 chosen by lot from each division for a 30-day furlough in the United States.

When his two companions had been wounded at midnight on the Holland front, he didn't quit the road block near Wilhelmina Canal, but instead advanced beyond it, caused the enemy to think that an ambush had been prepared, and by his firing prevented the Germans from reinforcing their force at a vital canal bridge—for which he also was awarded the Silver Star.

Many Battle Honors

The 101st Division already is amassing battle honors. It boasts the first soldier to touch French soil on D-Day—Paratroop Capt. Frank Lillyman, who landed from a carrier plane just after midnight June 6.

The Division is credited with making the first bayonet charge in Normandy when a paratroop infantry battalion rushed Nazi defenders guarding the approaches to Carentan.

American air-borne divisions are holding various sectors of the Allied line where it curves around the slender corridor which they helped to secure in September when they seized vital bridges and installation at Eindhoven and Nijmegen. The tempo of the earlier fighting is shown by the chaplain's roster, which discloses two chaplains wounded, one killed, and three captured.

They are continuing to write a Christian record—last week one who had drawn a month's furlough in the United States gave his pass to an enlisted man with a wife and two children.

The 101st met the German 6th Parachute outfit in Normandy and decimated it. It met it again in Holland and again demolished it.

Boatload of Nazis Give Up

Official United States Coast Guard

U. S. Coast Guard Bags Enemy After Chase in Greenland Floes

Dismay plain on their faces, a boatload of Nazis—one of three—surrenders to the crew of a Coast Guard combat cutter after a stirring, shellfire chase through 70 miles of Greenland's perilous ice-choked waters. Overhauled by the pursuing United States ship, the Germans scuttled their armed trawler and took to three small boats. Twenty-eight Germans, eight of them officers, surrendered. In 10 weeks of Greenland action, the Coast Guard liquidated two Nazi radio weather stations, took 60 prisoners, captured a trawler, and forced the scuttling of another.

Canada Eyes Middle Powers' Role in Peace

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 16—Considerable interest has been aroused here by the report that suggested changes in the Dumbarton Oaks security plan, to increase the authority of middle powers like Canada, have been discussed in Washington.

There is no doubt of Canada's line of argument in support of such changes when the time comes to consider them officially, but it has been denied emphatically in official quarters here that any such proposals have been made, either formally or informally, with the Dominion Government's sanction since the original Dumbarton Oaks Conference.

Points Not Settled

The Government, it is pointed out, could not give an opinion on a document that is incomplete and which awaits a further meeting of the "Big Three." There are important points in the draft plan that have not been settled and some features may be changed when the plan comes under review by the heads of the three great powers, the United States, Great Britain, and Russia.

Arrangements provide for the smaller nations to be heard in due course.

This does not mean that reports from Washington may not have outlined with a great deal of accuracy the difficulties which will confront the middle nations and the probable line of suggestions that may be made when the time arrives to put these suggestions forward.

For example, if there were trouble between Finland and Switzerland, Canada might well object to the call for the application fo sanctions on either one of these powers, or the use of troops, if this country had no chance of voting on the question.

The question of voting procedure in the Security Council of 11 is a major point still under consideration. This question is particularly important in view of the First Division of Section B, Chapter Six of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, which says:

Views On Council

"In order to ensure prompt and effective action by the organization, members of the organization should, by the charter, confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security and should agree that in carrying out these duties under this responsibility it should act on their behalf."

It is believed that Canada will seek the allocation of the six non-permanent seats on the Council by rotation on the basis of the contribution that the larger and stronger of the smaller states may be in a position to make in the maintenance of peace, with consideration of the part these nations have played in the prosecution of the war.

Discussions have, of course, been going on among those deeply interested in the decisions of the Dumbarton Oaks Conference, and these discussions will continue. Some of these people who are in close touch with Canadian affairs may well have outlined Canada's stand on certain features of the plan and their views carry weight.

British Doctors Ask Extension Of Inquiry Into Medical Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—The British Medical Association, representing the doctors of this country, has called for a further "thorough and impartial inquiry" into the British Government's plan of free medical care of all citizens, whether rich or poor, whether they want it or whether they don't.

The medical profession has shown in its important conference here this week that it is gravely concerned over the prospects of a sudden strange hold of "bureaucratic control" by Whitehall and by local authorities.

Though at the same time the majority of physicians here support the Government's general aim of a comprehensive health service for all who want it.

Proposals Indorsed

The Government's proposals for state medical service are outlined in a White Paper published earlier this year. These proposals, evolved by the Churchill coalition government, have been given preliminary endorsement by Parliament.

No legislation has yet been undertaken. But there is strong political pressure aiming to speed the health insurance act along with Britain's other far-reaching social reforms.

The Government, however, is as anxious as the British Medical Association that the new medical service shall be worked out constructively and amicably between the doctors and the administration.

The views of all of Britain's 53,728 doctors were sought in a public-opinion poll this year. The results were published Aug. 4. Replies were received from 25,345 doctors—16,000 are now in the fighting services. Fifty-three per cent of those replying were unfavorable, for various reasons, to the Government White-Paper proposals.

Asked whether standard medical service would suffer under the Government plan, 44 per cent replied yes; 32 per cent considered that the quality of medical care would be enhanced.

This week's conference has again shown how strongly doctors are opposed to many aspects of the state health scheme. But on the other hand the Council, or governing body of the British Medical Association, has managed to keep the door open for further negotiations with the Government.

The B. M. A. recognizes the extent of Government and public determination to have a new comprehensive health plan. Doctors are showing their determination to make a strong stand against the elimination of private medical practice and against "inefficiency engendered by state monopoly."

Moreover, with 16,000 out of a total of 50,000 British doctors in the fighting services, those remaining behind are greatly concerned over any plans which look for an immediate extension of physicians' duties.

Rome American Academy To Hold '45 Competition

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Plans for the resumption and expanding of the activities of the American Academy in Rome were made public today by Roscoe Guernsey, Executive Secretary, who added that a competition will be held next year for the award of prize scholarships to seniors in the Academy's contributing colleges for a year of graduate work in the classics in an American University.

The Academy's properties in Rome were under special protection of the Swiss Legation, he said, and they experienced no serious damage during the German occupation.

Design for Rebuilding London Places Livability Before Size

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Dec. 16—These past four years when German bombs have been smashing London—making it every day more and more homeless and down at the heel—experts have been laying plans for the rebuilding of a capital far superior to any that existed before this war.

These plans for the new London reached an all-important stage this week with the publication of a detailed outline of Prof. Leslie Patrick Abercrombie's scheme.

The basis of reconstruction is to shift more than a million Londoners, together with their means of livelihood, out of the City's boundaries and into 10 new satellite towns within 30 miles of Piccadilly Circus, or to rehouse them by means of other lesser decentralization arrangements.

With this easing of overcrowding, progress can then be made in London itself with slum elimination and reorganization of highway transport, industry, public services, and recreational facilities, together with provision for a ring of airports.

Satellite towns whose sites are now named are expected to become such attractive self-contained communities of about 60,000 inhabitants each that people of all types of income and of all age groups will readily move to them. Measures are proposed for preventing or controlling new businesses or homemakers from moving to London.

Terrible and destructive though the air war has been for London and Londoners, it has provided an unprecedented opportunity for this great City to be planned anew. Professor Abercrombie's report now openly admits that industrial damage in London from bombs has been severe.

More than 100,000 homes were totally destroyed in London up to September of this year, and about one million damaged.

Quick Start Needed

The British Government and local authorities have a tremendous task ahead if they are to launch this project before bombed-out manufacturers, businesses and ordinary citizens start coming back to central London.

London, despite all its old charm and architectural prizes, is recognized by its own citizens as probably the world's outstanding hotch-potch of uncontrolled building, causing an immense waste of time and effort in traveling. London has grown into a wilderness of brick in which men, women, and children have lived in juxtaposition but not in a sensibly planned community.

Such sensibly planned community living is the goal at which Professor Abercrombie now aims. He is the British Government's chief reconstruction architect. To support him he has three Government-sponsored reports advocating far-reaching measures for proper control and utilization of land and for planned location of industry.

Radical Improvements

Professor Abercrombie has the people of London solidly behind him in his grand-scale plans for a green belt right round London, for more parks and playgrounds, for a clearing of the smoke-laden London air by railroad electrification, and measures to time factory chimneys.

Barriers to be overcome include complexities of governmental and municipal administration, a Parliament overburdened with post-war problems, and the fact of London's critical housing shortage which is pressing authorities to take short-term measures which may prejudice long-term planning.

There is anxiety in some quarters about the cost of of the plan. Professor Abercrombie points out that blitzed London has to be rebuilt in any case, so why not do it properly.

Meanwhile, London doffs its cap to New York as the biggest city in the world. The contest for size is over. Henceforward London will grow smaller, and its new goal will be to become the most livable Capital of the world.

Southern Woman Sends New Carrier Down Ways

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., Dec. 16 (AP)—A Louisiana woman Dec. 14 sponsored the Navy's $60,000,000 Boxer, the seventeenth Essex-class aircraft carrier built since Pearl Harbor.

She was Ruth D. Overton of Alexandria, Iowa, daughter of Senator John H. Overton of Louisiana. Jane Brazelton of Kensington, Mo., assisted as maid of honor.

The Boxer is the fifth naval ship to bear the name.

The ceremonies were held at the Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock plant, where the Boxer was the eighth carrier launched in three years.

Chile's Quota To UNRRA Cut To $2,310,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—This country, as a result of the negotiations between the visiting UNRRA commission headed by Dr. Eduardo Santos and the national authorities, has had its contribution to the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation program fixed at approximately 66,000,000 pesos, or about $2,310,000.

Actually, on the basis of UNRRA computation of national quotas, that of 1 per cent of national income, Chile should contribute 200,000,000 pesos. Due to "special Chilean circumstances," and especially because the Government and people are still struggling to restore the economy of six provinces devastated in the 1939 earthquake, it was agreed that reduction should be made to the lower figure.

At the same time Chile has availed itself of one of the allowances of the UNRRA executive to make its contribution in goods as well as money. Ninety per cent of the contribution will be made in agricultural produce, non-metallic minerals and industrial manufactures, and 10 per cent in money. Included in the financial remittance will be the special levy for administrative expenses of the UNRRA organization.

It has been agreed, also, that Chile will provide technical service to UNRRA specialists such as architects and engineers required in territories of relief and rehabilitation operations.

Fortunately for Chile there are indications of an above-normal harvest of most agricultural produce in 1945. Prospects are so good, in fact, that it already is apparent that 50 per cent of the 90 per cent contribution in kind can be paid in this way and still leave a substantial surplus. The Chilean harvest is usually gathered in the January-April period.

A special committee has been set up in Chile to facilitate and smooth the operations, and financial and production experts are confident that everything can be arranged without prejudice to national economy. Under the arrangements made with Dr. Santos the Chilean Government will be empowered to make full arrangements regarding the national contribution for each year up till 1946.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Henschel Family Group

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

In music, we hear what Carlyle called "the articulate audible voice of the past," when, as he added, "the body and material substance of it has altogether vanished like a dream." Helen Henschel's "When Soft Voices Die," a Musical Biography (London: John Westhouse, 10s. 6d.) recalls a musical world almost as incomprehensible to a young musician of today as his Stravinsky, Schönberg, and Bartók would have been to Mendelssohn and the court circle of Queen Victoria and Prince Albert.

At a time when history is made at a rate that must alarm and astonish the historians whose job it is to invent it, there is something restful in turning back the flying pages to a glance at those quieter times when, instead of doodle-bugs, the Germans sent us music and musicians.

In "When Soft Voices Die" Helen Henschel really gives us two and a half biographies—those of her father and mother, "the Henschels," and part of her own. Sir George Henschel is naturally the principal figure of this little family group. Singer, pianist, composer, and conductor, he was a musician of unquestionable integrity. The key to his aesthetic is found in his journal:

> If one of the chief aims of art be to elevate, to raise mankind for the time being above the commonplace routine of life, above paltry everyday thoughts and cares—in short, from things earthy to things celestial—surely such aim should be discernible even in the smallest form of the expression of art.

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Had not Beethoven himself set the example of mixing ethics with aesthetics? The wheel had turned full circle when Stravinsky wrote:

> I consider that music is, by its very nature, essentially powerless to "express" anything at all, whether a feeling, an attitude of mind, a psychological mood, a phenomenon of nature, etc. . . . "Expression" has never been an inherent property of music. That is by no means the purpose of its existence. If, as is nearly always the case, music appears to express something, that is only an illusion and not a reality . . . The phenomenon of music is given to us with the sole purpose of establishing an order in things . . . its indispensable and single requirement is construction . . . It is precisely this construction, this achieved order, which produces in us a unique emotion having nothing in common with our ordinary sensations and our responses to the impressions of daily life. "Chronicle of My Life."

This view may startle the not inconsiderable number of those who are still living musically in the period covered by "When Soft Voices Die." But at least it supplies a corrective, and, as Compton Mackenzie says, "washes away like a stream of crystal water the accumulated dust of the sentimental rubbish with which nineteenth-century musical criticism was cluttered up."

Many of Helen Henschel's pages would have been all the better for a good dusting—her approach to music is so very period and nineteenth century. When Stravinsky poured his cold water over German romanticism, he simply reminded us that the purely aesthetic emotion aroused by form and its relations expressed through sound—"this construction, this achieved order"—has essentially nothing to do with literature, ethics, or philosophy. His plea was for a purer musical art. In this sense, the music of Bach is less mixed with other mediums than, that, say, of the later Beethoven and Wagner.

"When Soft Voices Die" takes us back to the days when, as the poet C. F. Ramuz says, concerts imposed on people a certain musical convention—most concerts still do—in particular "a certain pateticism, specially invented for the use of the well-to-do, who are thrilled to the marrow thereby. Professors in the stalls, students in the galleries, alike take their pleasure thus, head in hands, not so much in a truly musical manner as via these nobilified reflections of their own misery. A kind of music which declares in advance its peremptory intention of taking no account of such things is for them no music at all."

Until Sir Henry Wood, German conductors had very much their own way in England—Manns, Richter, and Hallé largely ruled the roost or the rostrum. Henschel, who had conducted the first three seasons of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, established the London Symphony Concerts, but in spite of enterprising programs he failed to win the whole-hearted support of the public. His greatest success was as a singer.

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As may be seen in "Music in London," Bernard Shaw, then a music critic, on occasion spared neither conductor nor singer. But he gave Mrs. Henschel—Lillian Bailey, an American — some charming notices. He greatly admired her feeling for melody—"the only feeling, by the bye, she ever condescended to display, and one which she possesses in a degree that would have made the fortune of a violinist, especially if his touch were as delicate and sure as hers. With her complete and self-contained individuality, her cool superiority to sentimental or devotional moods, and her susceptibility to absolute music, she presents a fascinating subject to the critic."

Whatever may be said about Shaw's critical equipment, he certainly knew what good singing was. Shaw's criticisms, praise and blame alike, of Henschel the musician, supply as it were the necessary shadows to the shining superman depicted by filial devotion in "When Soft Voices Die."

But what a distinguished musician has to say about his art is generally of more interest than what other people, including admiring daughters, have to say about him. At a time when chance rather than design seems to govern the arrangement of most concert programs—should not a program itself by the relation of its parts to the whole constitute a work of art?—it is interesting to find Henschel building his early Boston programs by methods borrowed from Freytag's "Technique of the Drama":

> Accordingly, with hardly an exception . . . first an overture; then a solo, either instrumental or vocal; the climax (the symphony) stood at the end of this first part, which generally took up, as regards the length of the concert, two thirds of the whole. The second part was a gentle "letting-down" from the more or less acute mental effort claimed by the first part.

This, of course, is a formula, but at least a formula has some form in it. Henschel's discourse On Interpretation in Music was disappointing, as was not unlikely after the preliminary confession, "throughout my life I have given little thought to interpretation." But one liked the story of the village concert where the hit of the evening had been made by a girl singing "Wae's Me for Prince Charlie."

An old lady, asked if she had enjoyed the concert, replied, "Not very much; I couldn't understand half the people who sang, except one girl who sang a nice funny song."

"Do you remember the title?"

"No," said the old lady, "but she kept on asking, 'Where's me fourpence, Charlie?'"

The Brahms reminiscences are Teutonically serious—and dull. This peep into the past may well conclude with another story which will amuse the contemporary musician. In criticizing a song of Henschel's, "holy John," as Wagner called Brahms, delivered this little homily:

"My dear friend, let me counsel you. No heavy dissonances on the unaccentuated parts of the bar, please! That is weak. I am very found of dissonances, you'll agree; but on the heavy, accentuated parts of the bar, and then let them be resolved easily and gently."

Alfredo Valente

Katina Paxinou

In the title role of "Sophie," new play opening at the Plymouth in Boston, Monday, and making its New York debut Christmas night at the Playhouse.

All Schools Exhibit in Amity

By Cora J. Gordon

London

The number of exhibitions to be seen simultaneously in London this winter is phenomenal, for the large "Royal" societies, and others, have found accommodation in the National buildings usually devoted to official shows of old masters.

Thus the Royal Academy building is shared by the Royal Institute of Oil Painters, the Royal Institute of Water Color Painters, the London Group, and the Society of Firemen Artists; while the National Gallery has opened a small show of recent war paintings, one room of which is occupied by "America Reports the War," a dramatic little show, which nevertheless does not represent all facets of American Art. The magazine, Life, has been responsible for the commissioning of these pictures. A large show of marine pieces dealing with the war, painted by Norman Wilkinson, P. R. I., and presented by him to the nation, testify to extraordinary mood, movement, and color realized by a painter who is thoroughly at home with the sea. In the last war he was the inventor of "dazzle", the system replacing camouflage, which saved much tonnage.

At the Royal Water-Color Society Gallery, the Royal Society of Painters in Water Color and the Royal Society of Miniature Painters, Sculptors, and Engravers opened recently.

Taking the large societies as a whole, it is natural that most of the work should not be violently in the vanguard of contemporary experiment, but it is hardly a sine qua non that all the best and subtlest talents of the day should be absorbed in exploration. These societies fulfil a useful purpose. They give continual opportunity to painters with personality and power, who are less occupied with finding out new possibilities in painting, than with expressing themselves and developing slowly in the well-tried medium that they know.

All experiment in purely visual painting has not yet been exhausted and, if the large societies ceased to function, many a talented painter, plodding along a well-cleared path, and pushing still further onwards, would have as poor a chance in exhibiting as the fiery fauves had in their early days, when in some Paris exhibitions, ditches filled with water were actually used in front of modern pictures as protection against the outraged public.

If painting were to be crudely divided into two schools, the imitative and the non-imitative, then one might class work in many of the larger societies as imitative. Divide this group again into photographic and non-photographic, then one feel strongly that more than half of the imitative work is non-photographic and is at variance in many cases with the camera vision.

The London Group, usually considered as the fastness of British Modernism, though not so startling to the general public as of yore, could be classed as completely non-photographic. Some feel that the London Group is showing signs of settling down; but considering that many are in the Forces, and that many of the early members were young in the last war, and are now deepening and consolidating, the exhibition holds much vitality.

Before the revolt of the New English Art Club, the influences prevalent in British painting were largely derived from the realism of Courbet, while the most popular elements descended to sentimentality. The society rendered a great service to Art in England. Everywhere the old gloomy academism has nearly vanished, and the N. E. A. C. upholds its old principles with a certain quiet dignity.

Once a member of a society, always a member. People are apt to prefer the tendencies and ideals to which they have always adhered; but they do, to a certain extent, vote for members who are pursuing newer ideas, so that differences between the societies are not so great as they were in 1914.

The water colors of the R. W. S. are fine translations rather than imitations, and the members of the R. I. (Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colors), often known as oil painters, play about with color in a way that purists might call illegitimate. But why should there be any fixed rule to curb a man with a paintbox? The war artists and the Americans are now taking extreme liberties with line and blobs of wash, thereby gaining in vigour and vitality.

The portrait painters, mostly adhering to definite traditions, show how much knowledge, insight, and technique they possess. If their sitters would put up with it, what a grand time many of these painters could have, composing and coloring according to their sitter's character! It would mean giving insight first place, then power, then technique. The patron's feelings unfortunately would have to come last, and that just wouldn't do.

In portraiture, the miniature painters follow two established schools—the meticulous, fully colored; and the broadly painted, near-monochrome. Among others of interest, the American K. Chandler Thomason has a notable group.

Orchestral Visitors

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Two visiting orchestras, one of them playing in New York for the first time, have varied the routine of the city's symphony concerts. First, the National Symphony of Washington under Hans Kindler; and then, the next night, the Indianapolis Symphony under Fabien Sevitzky, have displayed their unity and enthusiasm in concerts that were well attended. The National Symphony appeared at the Metropolitan Opera House on a Tuesday night—the one evening when there is no opera there—and the Indianapolis Symphony came on the ensuing Wednesday to the more usual concert precincts of Carnegie Hall.

For an outside orchestra to play in New York is always something of a case of carrying coals to Newcastle, with the exception of the regular visits of the Boston and Philadelphia organizations, which long since were accepted and welcomed as part of each season. Musically, it is perhaps of more importance to the orchestra's prestige in its home city than it is to a community so plentifully supplied with symphonic programs as New York is.

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The National Symphony's concert was a benefit for the van Loon scholarship, a new project of the Holland-American Foundation, and was under the patronage of Mrs. Roosevelt, Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, and Prince Bernhard. It had the allure of two soloists, the soprano, Helen Traubel of the Metropolitan, and the pianist, Egon Petri, who, like Dr. Kindler, was born a Netherlander, though he first saw the light in the German city of Hanover. The singer and the pianist provided the most vital moments of the Washington orcestra's program, Mme. Traubel singing (in English) the Clärchen Lieder from Beethoven's "Egmont" music and Mr. Petri playing Liszt's A minor Piano Concerto (No. 2). Both gave performances of style and character.

Mr. Kindler conducted his ample ensemble, numbering close to 100 players, in good but routine performances of his own arrangements of two movements from the third of Handel's oboe concertos, Symphony No. 4 by Tchaikovsky, Bernard Wagenaar's "Song of Mourning," and two sixteenth-century Dutch songs, also in arrangement by the conductor. The Wagenaar work was played for the first time and proved a quiet and meditative score, well orchestrated and achieving its sober and melancholy effect without labor. It is in memoriam for the Hollanders who have been victims of the Nazi tyranny.

The Indianapolis Symphony, a smaller ensemble of 86 men, played more smartly than the visitors from Washington. Under Mr. Sevitzky's vigilant and vigorous leadership, it tended toward slickness, with at times something of thinness, in its ensemble tone. There was more of brightness than there was of mellowness in its quality, but the choirs were well unified. The orchestra came without soloists and discoursed a program that included Berlioz's "Carnaval Romain" Overture, Haydn's "La Chasse" Symphony, Lionel Barrymore's Preludium and Fugue, and Shostakovitch's Fifth Symphony.

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The Barrymore work was heard for the first time in New York, though it had been introduced to Indianapolis at the opening concert of the orchestra's season. It is honest and attractive music, with good ideas, though apparently the motion picture actor was so much interested in the fugue that he overlooked several opportunities to end it and went on writing. It is too long.

At the Metropolitan, the unexpected opera debut of Regina Resnik, one of the air auditions winners, has caused something of a stir. Originally scheduled for Saturday night, when she was to sing Santuzza in "Cavalleria Rusticana," she was bustled into "Il Trovatore" on the preceding Wednesday night, when she substituted as Leonora for Zinka Milanov. She was said never to have sung the part of Leonora before, but she acquitted herself very creditably. In this performance, and in the subsequent one as Santuzza, her voice sounded full and dramatic and she acted like a singer of much experience. She may have reason to watch her high tones, however, to guard them against shrillness.

Top Stage Receipts in London

By Harold Hobson

London

"Quiet Week End," which has now been revived at the Playhouse, was first produced at Wyndham's on July 22, 1941, just after the great London blitz finished. It ran continuously until January, 1944, just before the last outburst of normal bombs which prepared the way for the flying bombs of the summer, and the rockets of autumn. During its very long run, "Quiet Week End" was given 1,119 consecutive performances, and is said to have drawn into the box office the sum of £187,082, an average of £164 a performance.

In any list of the most successful entertainments presented on the London stage, "Quiet Week End" must take a high place. The highest place of all is occupied by "Chu Chin Chow," a pantomimic spectacle produced during the last war, the fame of which has become legendary. It ran for 2,238 performances, and its receipts amounted to £700,000 ($3,500,000).

"Chu Chin Chow" was perhaps the most powerful theatrical entertainment ever put on in London. But if one asks who was the most popular entertainer, one gets a different answer. Oscar Asche and Lily Brayton no doubt were excellent players, but it was not for them that the public packed the aisles of His Majesty's Theater. More likely, Frederick Norton's music, the camels and the sand, the airy cupolas, and the stage management of market scenes were responsible.

To look farther back, what called people to Drury Lane in 1814 was Edmund Kean. Kean appeared in Shakespeare; and many actors have appeared in Shakespeare without much financial benefit. Shakespeare, unless he is well played, is no great public attraction.

But to set Kean aside for a moment, the average receipts at "Quiet Week End" for any one performance were £164. The average receipts at "Chu Chin Chow" were £312. We may take it that any player who draws into the house more than £312 a performance is a potent attraction indeed.

A hundred years ago the young singer, Malibran, was at the height of her powers. Her popularity was enormous, and peers of the realm would have laid down their coronets to kiss the tips of her fingers. In 1836 she appeared as Isoline in Balfe's opera, "The Maid of Artois." The evening was a colossal success.

Her manager, Bunn, was ready to pay Malibran enormous sums of money to appear in London. When the curtain came down on her nineteenth appearance at Covent Garden, Bunn presented her with her £2,375, and in addition, a bracelet of rubies and diamonds, as a "trifling token of esteem," along with an offer of a further £1,088 for seven performances at Drury Lane.

Managers do not treat their stars thus unless they are very pleased with them, and they are not pleased with them unless their popularity has out-topped expectation. It is obvious that Malibran's name brought a golden shower into the box office. What she actually drew for each performance of her Isoline was £355. The smallest house she played to was on June 17, 1836; the receipts came to over £295. On her most successful night—July 1—they were £478.

Huge Allied Fleets Ready to Strike Japan

Continued from Page 1

tions of these massive forces will be integrated. The student of naval warfare will watch the integration with especial interest, for it involves many problems.

Combined strategical operations at sea present no particular difficulties, but a combined tactical operation is an entirely different matter. It requires the use of similar methods of handling formations of ships and all that enters into such maneuvers, such as the signal code and gunnery indoctrination.

In the case of the American and British navies, moreover, the task is further complicated by the fact that until the present, at least, the two fleets have been governed by essentially different concepts of naval air warfare.

Methods Differ

Broadly speaking, the United States Navy has adopted the principle that the aircraft carrier is the center of the pivot of the naval task force. In the British view, on the other hand, the aircraft carrier has been regarded as only one of an attacking line of capital ships, no more and no less important than its companions.

In practice this difference of concept has on occasions led British task units into battle with aircraft carriers out in front showing the way, whereas American battle teams invariably have screened their carriers with formidable concentrations of battleships and destroyers.

Obviously a compromise of some sort will have to be worked out when the two navies undertake joint tactical operations.

In the early days of the war skillful use of the limited United States carrier strength played an important part in denying Japan control of the Pacific. In more recent times the present overwhelming air strength of the United States combined with surface strength has all but driven the naval power of Japan from the sea.

At sea, surface power and air strength are complementary, and it is sufficient to say that adequate sea power demands them both in strength sufficient to carry out the assigned mission.

Good Carrier Technique

The United States Navy pioneered in naval aviation, and today has a carrier technique that is unsurpassed. A year or more ago the British carrier Victorious was assigned to and operated with a United States carrier force in the Pacific for some months. During this time the Victorious and its flying personnel became so adept in United States carrier methods that squadrons of British and United States planes used either carrier indiscriminately.

If the Victorious took this indoctrination home and other British carriers revised their procedures accordingly, flight operations from United States and British carriers should have few technical differences. If the British clung to their original methods, carriers under the two flags cannot work together.

In World War I when the United States furnished ships to operate with the British Fleet, they discarded their own signal books and methods of gunnery, and adopted the British systems in toto. This procedure was not an easy translation, as skill in these arts ordinarily is the result of long training.

Signaling Similar

The two navies did have common ground in that each used with slight variations, the same method of hand signaling. The flag signal systems were entirely different. Both services used the flags of the International Code, but the manner in which they were employed bore no resemblance, and each had numerous additional flags of its own devising.

Although in radio both navies used the International Morse Code and therefore could transmit and receive the contexts of plain messages, their radio procedures and systems of coding were entirely different.

The method of handling a ship in its own division, and the manner in which the divisions and larger formations were handled with relation to each other had to be adjusted to British standards.

In gunnery matters the changes applied mostly to the manner of establishing the range, and quickly obtaining hits. The internal methods of fire control and handling the battery remained about as before.

In 1917 and 1918 only a small number of United States ships, perhaps 50, were involved. They operated in a comparatively limited area, and by concentration on adapting themselves to new conditions, were soon able to take their places in the British Fleet.

Things Different Now

Today the Allies are faced with an entirely different state of affairs. The sea area involved is tremendous, and an immense number of ships are concerned. In addition, today's conditions are further complicated by the part in naval warfare played not only by aircraft, but by radar, and other devices which have not yet been cleared from the secret and confidential lists.

The objective of war on the sea is to obtain and maintain control of the sea. Unless this objective is attained, the safety of troop and cargo convoys cannot be assured, and logically conducted overseas campaigns will be impossible.

Command of the sea is secured by destroying or containing the enemy's sea power. Prior to the present war this objective was the function of surface vessels, aided to a limited degree by submarines.

Air Power Big Factor

Today we have in the airplane another effective force. Under favorable conditions, air power can exercise a decisive influence on control of the sea. In 1940 geographical conditions permitted German shore-based planes to drive British sea power from the waters adjacent to Norway.

Inasmuch as the gigantic navy now at the disposal of the United States has been able to climax a steady war of attrition on Japan's Navy with the recent action which insured command of the sea, it may prove unnecessary to attempt tactical co-ordination with the British sea strength made available by changed conditions in European waters.

Much of this British sea power can profitably be used in British operations projected against various objectives leading to the ultimate recovery of Singapore and near-by areas in the Netherlands Indies.

View on Burma Road

Perhaps the recent airing of actual conditions in China will have the effect of dissipating the fictitious interest in reopening the Burma Road. When stripped of Chinese cumshaw, this well-advertised route in its palmy days could handle only 15,000 tons of material a month, a four-day combat supply for one army corps.

The British will, if they already have not done so, place a fleet in the Far East capable of engaging the Japanese Navy. This force will be inadequately supplied with shore bases, and the British Navy will have the ususual experience of being dependent on a train. In fact, the British Admiralty has announced the formation of a fleet-train composed of vessels equipped as repair, munition, hospital, cargo ships, tankers and all the manifold variants required to maintain a fleet separated from shore bases.

This procedure is one in which the United States Navy, by reason of its paucity of shore bases, long since became letter perfect, and from which experience the British drew in fitting out their special ships.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Sea Power Essential

BRISBANE, Australia, Dec. 16 (Reuter) — Admiral Lord Keyes, who was present at the battle of the Philippines, said here recently:

"This great fleet action demonstrated the immense value of sea power not only as an offensive and defensive weapon, but also as a weapon in the ultimate maintenance of peace."

There had been a tendency in England, America, and even Australia, he said, to believe that wars could be won by the air force alone, and many even said that future world peace and security could be maintained by a powerful international air force.

"The Philippines battle has shown that in the complex business of waging sea war it cannot be set down as a maxim that any one factor can be exclusively decisive," he declared.

Admiral Keyes said there had never been a "more boldly conceived and more efficiently organized operation in the history of amphibious warfare" than the American landing on Leyte Island.

American Attitude on Hirohito Based on Three Main Points

Continued from Page 1

based on the report of an anonymous Japanese informant.

Whatever the truth of this informant's claim, in the last three years the Emperor has become a personal symbol of the whole Japanese war effort. All available evidence is that he has been unstinting in his efforts to maintain Japanese morale and instill hatred of Britain and America in the minds of his people. He is now, in fact, the greatest single asset of the Japanese home-front propagandists.

From the day of the attack on Pearl Harbor, "imperial rescripts" or edicts issued by him or in his name have served to whip the people into a patriotic frenzy. The rescript of Dec. 8, 1941 (Tokyo time), declaring war on America and Britain, is read publicly as a part of patriotic exercises on the eighth of each month—"Imperial Rescript Day."

Other rescripts are issued frequently. Not the least of their uses is to bolster faith in the authenticity of "great naval victories" claimed by the Japanese, as in the fictitious battles off Bougainville and Formosa.

The Emperor is constantly in uniform. In the hectic final months of the Tojo regime the War Cabinet met daily in the Imperial Palace. Almost daily now the Emperor is reported as reviewing troops; visiting schools and barracks; consecrating shrines or doing other things calculated to boost the morale of the people. When political crises occur he journeys to Shinto shrines to pray for victory to the "souls protecting the Empire," as he did at the famed Yasukuni shrine Oct. 24 and at Ise on Dec. 12.

Little Time for Rest

A Domei dispatch released by the Office of War Information on Dec. 7 said that the Emperor has been so busy with war activities during the last three years that "he hardly has time to doff his uniform to take a rest."

The dispatch added, "His Majesty's participation in the conferences of the Imperial Headquarters and the Supreme Council for the Direction of the war has been of frequent occurrence, and when Supreme Army or Navy commanders or officers holding responsible positions leave for the front, His Majesty has given audience to these men before their departure. When such men return from the front, he hears of the military situation from them and rewards returning men for their meritorious service. . . .

"To factories and workshops throughout the nation, His Majesty has dispatched his aides-de-camp to make inspection tours. During the drives for platinum and diamonds, he has graciously donated his personal jewels. We are indeed very grateful to His Majesty for his efforts toward the increased production of aircraft."

The ultimate propaganda appeal to the Japanese people, used increasingly of late, is to tell them that the Emperor is concerned about the outcome of the war, and to appeal to them to "set His Majesty's mind at ease" by making greater efforts to win the war.

Three Schools of Thought

One possible effect of this propaganda may be to weaken the Emperor's prestige in the final period of the war by over-exploitation of his name. "Use him, and use him up." And once the war is lost, faith in the Emperor's power may decline.

However, the Emperor's present position as a symbol of Japanese aggression must be reckoned with. There are at least three distinct schools of thought on what to do with him:

1. Preserve the Emperor and Imperial institutions as a "stabilizing factor," provided the Allies can use them for their own ends. This seems to be the British policy, toward which Undersecretary Grew inclines. Certain "old Japan hands," such as Wilfrid Fleisher, former Editor of the Japan Times and Advertiser and now a correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, also support this thesis, with the qualification that Hirohito must be forced to abdicate and a regency substituted for him.

2. Avoid attacking the Emperor at this stage of the war, or executing him as a common war criminal after the war, on the theory that this would only make a martyr of him. But avoid "propping him up," and give every encouragement to Japanese groups which will want to depose him and substitute a Republic by a thorough-going revolution after the war. Many far eastern specialists in and out of the Government adhere to this middle course.

Chinese Point of View

3. Get rid of the Emperor at all costs. This is the official Chinese point of view. A release of the Chinese News Service in November of last year said, "The millions of men, women, and children in devastated China . . . will demand the death of the Mikado who has caused the death of so many of their fathers, mothers, wives and children. They will clamor for the homes that he has burned, villages that he has sacked, and cities that he has destroyed. But above all, they will insist on the removal of the absurdly outmoded system of Mikadoism which has been at the bottom of the whole Japanese scheme of world conquest by armed aggression. . . . The Mikado must go!"

Dr. Sun Fo, son of Sun Yat-sen and chairman of the Legislative Yuan in Chungking, added this warning in last October's issue of Foreign Affairs.

"China would never cease to believe that a Japan which retained the Mikado and the system of Emperor-worship was dangerous to her peace and security. In her eyes, such a Japan would be comparable to a Germany which was allowed to retain the Führer and the substance of Naziism. And an authoritarian Japan would inexorably evoke an authoritarian China."

If the United States insists on propping up Japan's Imperial institutions, therefore, it may run the danger of arousing suspicion of its motives among the liberated peoples of Asia, as well as the danger of bolstering the Japanese nationalists who have identified themselves completely with the Emperor.

High Officers Urge Germans to Revolt

By the Associated Press

Fifty captured German officers headed by Field Marshal Friedrich von Paulus and Gen. Walther von Seidlitz, called on the German people in a radiocast from Moscow to overthrow Hitler, Himmler and "their baleful system."

They declared the "war is lost," so far as Germany is concerned.

Marshal von Paulus, who surrendered the German Sixth Army at Stalingrad in February, 1943, read the appeal in a radiocast beamed to Germany and recorded by the FCC.

Wallace Not Seeking New Job Just Yet

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace, United States Vice-President, who goes out of office next month, says "I am not looking for a job at the present time."

Nathan Sweedler, counsel for several independent slaughterers in metropolitan New York, said today that Mr. Wallace, replying to the former's suggestion that he represent small meat packing concerns when he leaves office, answered:

"Thank you so much for your telegram. I appreciate your thinking of me, but I am not looking for a job at the present time.

"If the meat packers wish to send me a letter concerning their troubles, I shall be glad to forward it to the Department of Agriculture."

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U. S. Treasury Department

American Veterans' Benefits Include Education and Loans

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—Uncle Sam's nephews and nieces who return from this war with honorable discharges will not be forgotten men and women if the increasingly numerous Federal provisions for aid and assistance work out as planned. Some of these rights are automatically theirs; others they must ask for. As they exist today they include:

1. Financial benefits such as mustering-out pay, unemployment benefits, disability compensation.

2. Educational aid including vocational training for disabled veterans. One to four years of schooling with tuition and living costs paid.

3. Business loans either for home buying, farm financing or investment in business.

4. Hospitalization and medical care, free for those with service-connected disabilities.

5. Job opportunities including the right to a prewar job, use of the Government's Employment Service, definite performances in Federal Government Civil Service jobs.

These aids are in no sense gifts or bonuses to the men and women who gave months or years of their life to the defense of their country. Nor are they a form of charity. They are rather an attempt, quite inadequate in most cases, to help 12,000,000 American youths fit themselves back into the country's economic and social fabric with the least friction possible. Where they prove unworkable or inadequate Congress can be depended on to revise and update them.

A brief analysis of these present benefits in the categories mentioned follows:

Financial Benefits:

Mustering-out pay varies from $100 to $300, depending on the length and place of service. Not more than $100 is given out in one month. Also those getting more than $200 a month service pay are not eligible. Nor are those discharged on their own request or those whose service has not extended beyond an educational-training program eligible.

"Readjustment" or unemployment compensation of $20 a week can be had by most veterans for a period of 52 weeks within a two-year period after discharge. Three months of service allow 24 weeks readjustment allowance, with each additional month in service providing for four more weeks' payment up to the maximum of 52. These benefits can only be had if one is out of a job or earning less than the allowance, and registered with the United States Employment Service.

Disability compensation runs from $11.50 a month to $115 depending on the degree of disability. There are special allowances for particular situations which can reach $265 a month. These allowances are paid regardless of one's other income or earning ability.

Educational Aid:

A service-connected disability that interfered with one's customary work carries the right of training in another field at Government expense. Training allowances vary from $92 a month if single to $103.50 if married, with $5.75 more a month for each child. The Government pays tuition, for books and supplies whether training is taken in a college, trade school, business school, or industrial institution.

The Government's general education program provides for the opportunity of from one to four years of schooling with tuition and living costs paid. Besides paying tuition up to $500 a year, plus buying books and needed equipment, a veteran with no dependents gets $50 a month, one with one dependent $75. This educational assistance is in addition to any disability compensation one may be getting. Schooling must be taken up within two years of discharge, however.

Business Loans:

Under the G. I. Bill of Rights the Government undertakes to guarantee 50 per cent of a veteran's loan for housing, business or farm purposes up to $2,000. Thus a veteran might get a loan for $4,000 with the Government standing behind half of it. A bank or other lending agency can make loans greater than $4,000 of course, but the Government guarantees only half of the first $4,000. The rate of interest can't be greater than 4 per cent. The Government agrees to pay the full interest for the first year on its part. Loans must be repaid within 20 years.

Because these loans are not handouts banks must insist they be good risks. There has to be some chance that businesses will pay off, that farms will be profitable. Thus there are fairly tight restrictions on loans which may cause some veterans whose loan applications are turned down to feel the Government's promise was empty. The only alternatives seem to be either indiscriminate lending with a wave of business failures and farm foreclosures or the Government making the entire loan with the prospect it becomes a disguised bonus in the end.

Medical Care:

The Veterans Administration assumes responsibility for the medical care, hospitalization, and home and out-patient service of veterans. Then there are national soldiers' homes to which disabled veterans who cannot be supported otherwise can be admitted.

Job Opportunities:

Veterans have a right to their old jobs if they were of a permanent nature, under the Selective Service Act, provided they apply for it within 90 days of discharge. The courts will back them up. If their job has been done away with they have the right to an equivalent one.

There is also the United States Employment Service which places workers in jobs that fit their skill. Each office throughout the country has a veterans' representative with thorough knowledge of job opportunities and qualifications. Veterans are free to avail themselves of this service.

Those veterans who want to get into Government service are given a head start in applying for Civil-Service covered jobs. Able veterans get a five-point advantage over nonveterans, while disabled veterans get a 10-point preference in examinations.

These assists to veterans constitute the major benefits the Federal Government extends to its returning servicemen and women. There are also state and local organizations and arrangements for helping the veterans, but they vary widely state by state. Those Federal aids listed in this resume are not given in complete detail.

While the Government doesn't want to force its help on any war veteran it wants them to know of their rightful benefits. That is the purpose of this brief recapitulation of present-day Federal help for veterans.

International 'Bill of Rights' To Guarantee Liberty Is Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—An international "bill of rights" to guarantee individual liberty for all persons throughout the world was urged by 1,326 distinguished Americans of all religious beliefs in a statement made public here today for the American Jewish Committee by Joseph M. Proskauer, President of the Committee and formerly New York State Supreme Court justice.

The statement, which calls for a world "based on a recognition that the individual human being is the cornerstone of our culture and civilization," was issued on the occasion of the 153d anniversary of the ratifications of the American Bill of Rights.

Indorsers of the declaration, which was approved by President Roosevelt and signed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, include many prominent persons.

"With the inevitable end of Hitler," the statement declares, "the struggle begins, not of tank and plane, but of heart and soul and brain to forge a world in which humanity may live in peace.

"This new world must be based on the recognition that the individual human being is the cornerstone of our culture and our civilization. All that we cherish must rest on the dignity and inviolability of the person, of his sacred right to live and to develop under God, in whose image he was created.

"With this creed as our foundation, we declare:

1. That an international bill of human rights must be promulgated to guarantee for every man, woman and child, of every race and creed and in every country, the fundamental rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

2. No plea of sovereignty shall ever again be allowed to permit any nation to deprive those within its borders of these fundamental rights on the claim that these are matters of internal concern.

3. Hitlerism has demonstrated that bigotry and persecution by a barbarous nation throws upon the peace-loving nations the burden of relief and redress. Therefore it is a matter of international concern to stamp out infractions of basic human rights.

4. To those who have suffered under the Hitler regime because of race or creed or national origin, there shall be given fair redress.

5. To those who have been driven from the land of their birth there shall be given the opportunity to return, unaffected in their rights by the Nazi despotism.

6. To those who wander the earth unable or unwilling to return to scenes of unforgettable horror shall be given aid and comfort to find new homes and begin new lives in other parts of the world. This must be made possible by international agreement.

"This, anew, may we justify the ways of God to man. Thus we may take a vital step forward on the long road at the end of which civilization seeks to create a world based upon the common fatherhood of good and the common brotherhood of man."

Among the signers of the declaration are Vice-President Henry Wallace, Associate Justices Owen J. Roberts and Frank Murphy of the Supreme Court; John W. Davis, international lawyer and formerly Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Dr. Samuel McCrea Cavert, General Secretary of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America; Eric Johnston, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Also, Robert Gaylord, President, National Association of Manufacturers; William Green, President, American Federation of Labor; Philip Murray, President, Congress of Industrial Organizations; Senator James M. Mead (D), of New York; the Right Rev. William T. Manning, Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of New York; Sumner Welles, formerly Undersecretary of State; Thomas J. Watson, President, International Business Machines Corporation.

Also, Irving Lehman, Chief Justice, New York Court of Appeals; Senator David I. Walsh (D), of Massachusetts; Norman Thomas, Socialist leader, and Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owen Rohde, formerly United States Ambassador to Denmark.

Britain Decorates 'Commando' Kelly

FORT BENNING, Ga., Dec. 16 (AP)—Technical Sergeant Charles E. (Commando) Kelly, previously decorated by the American Government with the Congressional Medal of Honor and the Silver Star, Dec. 15 was awarded the British Military Medal in the name of His Majesty, the King of England, at headquarters, the Infantry School, Fort Benning.

Presentation of the award "for gallantry in the field" near Altavilla during the Italian campaign was made by Maj. Gen. Fred L. Walker, who commanded the 36th Division in which Sergeant Kelly won fame overseas, and who now commands the Infantry School, at which Sergeant Kelly is serving as a member of the academic regiment.

The Military Medal, which ranks with the United States Silver Star, was recommended for Sergeant Kelly by Lieut. Gen. Mark Clark, then commanding the Fifth Army. The award was approved by British Field Marshal H. R. Alexander for Sergeant Kelly's "gallantry and intrepidity beyond the call of duty" on Sept. 13, 1943.

De Mille Files New Affidavit In Union Tilt

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 16 (AP)—In further support of his injunction suit against the American Federation of Radio Artists, Cecil B. de Mille yesterday filed a new affidavit declaring that a $1 levy for political purposes is contrary to the union's constitution and by-laws.

The union has threatened to suspend the producer-director because he failed to meet the $1 levy to be used to oppose a proposition on the November California ballot which, if approved, would have prohibited compulsory union membership.

Mr. de Mille, if suspended by A. F. R. A., would not be permitted to continue his weekly radio program.

Arguments on Mr. de Mille's application for a preliminary injunction to keep the union from interfering with his radio program were started yesterday.

In his affidavit, Mr. de Mille said he discussed his refusal to pay the $1 with Ken Carpenter, President of A. F. R. A. and announcer on the Bing Crosby program, and that Mr. Carpenter advised him to appear before the board.

Mr. de Mille said he asked Mr. Carpenter if the union might rescind the assessment. Mr. Carpenter, he said, told Mr. de Mille that that could not be done because a majority of the members already had paid.

The court took under advisement Mr. de Mille's application for a preliminary injunction and the union's demurrer and gave attorneys 10 days to file briefs.

$6.20 a Lb.?--Hush, It's Gobbler King!

By the Associated Press

Alexandria, Minn., Dec. 16

A price of $6.20 a pound and a total of $108.50 was paid here for the grand champion turkey of the Northern States Turkey Show and officials of the show said they believed both figures were new national records.

The turkey, shown by John Allen of Radium, Minn., was purchased by the 620 Club of Minneapolis, Minn.

The show, which attracted 500 exhibits from all parts of the nation, ended last night.

Prices and Your Purse: Look for Grade on Beef

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Dec. 16

Look for the grade stamp on the meat you buy. Grocers in many places, the Government finds, have been upgrading meat, but under new regulations the grade label will appear at least every two inches along all primal cuts.

If meat is Grade C or Grade D, you are not required to give up ration points. Only steaks and roasts of higher grades are rationed.

OPA refers to the new racket as a "red market" because dealers collect red stamps and tokens for print-free meats.

In beef, veal and lamb the price varies considerably with the grade.

Salvage Appeal

Save every piece of Christmas wrapping paper salvage, begs WPB Chairman J. A. Krug.

Any and all types of wastepaper are desperately needed. Heavy paper and paper board are especially important, but fancy inner wrappings, tissue paper, and Christmas cards are also valuable salvage.

Feathers Needed

Patriotic women are urged by the WPB not to buy goose or duck feathers four inches or under in length for hat trimmings.

The feathers are needed for use in comfort pillows for use in military hospitals. Sleeping bags and flying suits are also taking huge quantities of feathers.

First Things First

If the telephone industry has its way with WPB, the first new telephone facilities will go to discharged war veterans setting up businesses and widows of veterans living alone or with young children.

Swiss Watches

Prices of Swiss watches are expected to drop in the next six months as the result of a new OPA pricing order.

More Turkeys

More turkeys will soon find their way to East Coast cities from Western farms because wholesalers now have permission to pay freight costs.

The price to the consumer will not go up.

Misuse of Steel

A while back the Federal Trade Commission denied steel covers on Bibles save men's lives. This week WPB took steps to punish two Cincinnati manufacturers of such Bibles for unauthorized use of almost 31,000 tons of prime grade steel.

Common Pins

You'd be surprised at all the fuss that was made this week at WPB over trying to find metal and men to make more common pins. The supply will remain slightly below minimum requirements. There will be enough safety pins for everybody.

Woolens Scarce

Woolens will be harder to buy in coming months since more and more production is going into Government orders. Government planners are convinced that the average adult in this country could get along for months on his or her present wardrobe.

Paint Screens Now

Householders who have taken down their screens for the winter are urged by WPB to look them over carefully, brush off the dust and rust, and wherever possible, paint them on both sides before putting them away. Patch or darn small holes.

During the coming year, hardware stores will be asked to sell only a limited amount of screening to a householder.

Dependent Moth

The moth of the silkworm has lost the ability to fly and is completely dependent upon man for survival.

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★ THE BIRTH OF CHRIST ★
Interpreted by CHILDREN ON THE STAGE
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Tickets on Sale at Box Office and
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"A heartening play"
E. C. Sherburne, The Christian Science Monitor
A FREDRIC MARCH in BELL FOR ADANO
with MARGO
CORT Thea., 48 St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-0046
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40.

"BRIGHT NEW MUSICAL HIT."—Life
BLOOMER GIRL
—HAROLD ARLEN—E. Y. HARBURG, Songs
CELESTE HOLM · MARGARET DOUGLAS · JOAN McCRACKEN · DAVID BROOKS
DOOLEY WILSON—MABEL TALIAFERRO—MATT BRIGGS
SHUBERT Theatre, West 44th St. CI. 6-5990
Evs. 8:30—Mon. thru Thur. $1.20 to $5.40; Fri. & Sat. $1.20 to $6. Tax Incl. Mats. Wed. and Sat. 2:30

THE THEATRE GUILD presents
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A New Play by L. Bush-Fekete & Mary Helen Fay. Based on a novel by Franz Werfel
with ALBERT BASSERMAN
NATIONAL Thea., 41st West of Broadway
Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. and Sat. 2:30

BROCK PEMBERTON presents
FRANK FAY in HARVEY
A New Comedy by MARY CHASE
with JOSEPHINE HULL
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
48TH ST. THEATRE, E. of B'way. CI. 6-4566
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I REMEMBER MAMA
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ARTHUR MARGETSON & NYDIA WESTMAN
EMPIRE Theatre, B'way & 40th St. PE. 6-9540
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THE YOUNG KNOW BEST
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WILBUR • 2 WEEKS BEG. TUES., DEC. 26 SEATS ON SALE THURS.
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A New Comedy by GRETCHEN FINLETTER
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U. S. Invasion of Mindoro Opens Window to China Sea

Continued from Page 1

in the jungles—as on so many other islands.

The United States Navy had been able to force a passage through the inner straits of the Philippines and dared to take an army convoy through those channels which until this week belonged, with challenge, to the enemy. The convoy went through and the army was landed on the one island best located for providing a window on the China Sea.

Thus the week ends with the stalemate broken in the Philippines. There are also mounting signs of a comparable new endeavor to free the battle line in Europe from its long ordeal of positional warfare. What happened during the week was not spectacular, but it indicated a ripening of the time for the new endeavor.

Heavy Going in West

On the Western Front in the most crucial and vital Aachen-Cologne area, both the United States First and Ninth Armies carried their lines up to the Roer River, thereby virtually completing the initial phase in that battle of breaking through the Siegfried Line. There is heavy going ahead of them between the Roer and the Erft which is open plain, but plain which has been crossed with many a new German defense line. And beyond the Erft lie the outposts of Cologne itself.

Farther south, the United States Third and Seventh Armies have also completed by and large their passage through the old French Maginot Line and are up in strength against the southern face of the Siegfried Line as it cuts west from the Rhine.

More important than anything else is that while these two operations have been under way, German troops have been consumed at a rate estimated as high as 5,000 a day. And while this has been going on, the Allied 1st Air-Borne Division has been in rest billets reforming and regrouping from the Nijmegan-Arnhem effort — its last battle. It is axiomatic in the battle picture that the German rate of loss is the factor which is gradually preparing the way for the next attempt at "vertical envelopment" of the German front. That is the move to watch for and in all probability is the one which will determine the duration of the war in Europe.

Italian Front Helps

The Italian front has made its contribution to the approach of this moment by a steady pressure beyond Revenna and Faenza which has forced the Germans to commit during the course of the week two fresh, rested, divisions. And the strong Russian envelopment of Budapest on the Eastern Front has become another attritional drag on the Germans of sufficient proportions to advance the opportunity for the next attempt to strike a shattering blow at the German shell.

In the Far East Gen. Douglas MacArthur cut the supply port of Ormoc out from under his opponents on Leyte, which should be the beginning of the end of that unexpectedly long campaign.

But the time has been put to good advantage by the air force in mounting the first experimental phase of its strategic air invasion of Japan itself. The B-29 blows have been overassessed in public print because of their inherent spectacular nature. The Army itself is the first to say that so far little real damage has been inflicted. These blows are "trial runs," feeling out the problem. But they presage far more.

China Front Improves

And the delay on Leyte has not given the Japanese the opportunity they apparently thought it did to strike a fatal blow at China. The column which last week was driving dangerously at Kweiyang and perhaps even Chungking or Kunming retreated this week as swiftly as it had gone in. Perhaps it was only an overly ambitious venture by a local commander.

It seems doubtful that any of the best Chinese regiments previously stationed on the inner, civil-war front would have had time to reach the outer Japanese front as advertised from Chungking. But they were moving in that direction, and the move itself has proved sufficient to avert what had appeared for a time to be a dangerous threat.

Meanwhile, the political aspects of war largely supplanted war itself in the news. The movement of armies shapes the political map of the future. That is inherent in warfare. This week the redrawing of the map of Europe began, and brought with it the first inevitable political shocks.

British Hand in Greece

Britain, for better or for worse, was reclaiming the political position in Greece which it has occupied more or less consistently since it helped release Greece from Turkish rule in the 1820's to 1830's. Or, to state the situation perhaps more accurately, Britain was attempting to reclaim that position by means which have not yet proved in the results to be perhaps the best approach to the intended end.

The outcome of the effort remains to be seen. It put the first public strain of the war on Anglo-American relations and it raised rather sharply the question of the extent to which the nations are going to put their trust in world security when the war is over.

This was followed by a formal announcement by Prime Minister Winston Churchill that his Government had agreed with Russia to shift Poland, bodily, westward. There had been ample forewarning of this decision. Russia has been just as determined to advance its western frontier in Europe as the United States is determined to advance its own western frontier in the islands of the Pacific.

Shift Long Forecast

The military justification for either shift is controversial. That they will take place can and must be taken for granted. Mr. Churchill did it over Poland with a somewhat wry face, and in effect dared his colleague President President to challenge this one. But so far as war and military events and military power are concerned, this has been forecast for a long time.

Now it has been effected formally. Russia is to take eastern Poland and hopes that Poland will compensate itself from Germany, for by so doing, the Poland of the future will have a basic stake in keeping Germany down. A Poland which accepts German soil from a beaten Germany will of necessity orient its foreign relations and its military structure of the future with Moscow. Poland would cease to be a neutral buffer between Russia and Germany and become a firm ally of Russia.

This has now happened and it constitutes the first public step in redrawing Europe's map to the new military potentials already produced by this war.

Krueger Honored By Dutch Queen

By the Associated Press

United States Sixth Army Headquarters in the Philippines, Dec. 16

Lieut. Gen. Walter Krueger, Commander of the United States Sixth Army, received from Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands a decoration of "Grand Officer of the Order of Orange Nassau With Swords."

The Queen awarded the decoration to the American General in recognition of his services as commander of the ground forces participating in the campaign against the Japanese in Dutch New Guinea.

Posthumous Awards For 4 Army Chaplains

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Distinguished Service Crosses have been awarded posthumously to four Army chaplains who were lost at sea, the War Department announced Dec. 13.

Lieut. Gen. Brehon Somervell will present the awards to the next of kin at ceremonies Dec. 19, at the Fort Myer, Va., chapel.

The decorations will be given Mrs. Elizabeth J. Poling, Philadelphia, widow of Chaplain Clark V. Poling; Mrs. Theresa F. Goode, Washington, widow of Chaplain Alexander D. Goode; Mrs. George Fox, Cambridge, Vt., widow of Chaplain George L. Fox; and Mrs. Leonard Schwoebel, Newark, N. J., sister of Chaplain John P. Washington.

The chaplains to be honored gave up their life jackets to others aboard a sinking transport. Their loss was announced by the Department Dec. 3.

Representatives of major church organizations have been invited to attend the presentation ceremonies.

Biographies Of Five-Star U. S. Chiefs

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Here are brief biographical sketches of the men President Roosevelt has named to hold the new, highest rank in the Army and Navy:

Admirals of the Fleet

William D. Leahy—Iowa-born, Admiral Leahy is deep in his third major war, as the President's personal Chief of Staff. He was aboard the battleship Oregon during the Spanish-American War battle of Santiago de Cuba; helped transport troops to France in World War I. Has held all top Navy posts. Was Chief of Naval Operations in 1939 when he approached the retirement age and President Roosevelt appointed him Governor of Puerto Rico. Was Ambassador to France's Vichy Government.

Ernest J. King—When Pearl Harbor left the Navy's fortunes at their lowest ebb, President Roosevelt singled out tough-minded King, made him Commander in Chief of the Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations—the first to hold both titles. What the Navy has done since has been under Admiral King's direction. He is a native of Ohio. Served in Spanish-American and world wars. Preaches offense—carry the battle to the other fellow.

Chester W. Nimitz — Texas friends of Nimitz, who grew up there, say he never started anything he didn't finish. He was jumped over 28 senior Admirals after Pearl Harbor and given the job, as commander of the Pacific Fleet, of whipping the Japanese. Coral Sea and Midway were his start. An old submariner himself, Admiral Nimitz may be the main reason American submarine operations have been a big success. Japanese haven't. Was Chief of Staff to Commander of submarines, Atlantic Fleet, in World War I.

Generals of the Army

George C. Marshall—as Army Chief of Staff, General Marshall has directed the building of the present powerful Army from scratch in addition to helping frame the world-wide war strategy. Soft-spoken, kindly to subordinates, he is anything but the traditional hard-boiled general. Is native of Pennsylvania. Entered the Army from Virginia Military Institute. As a young lieutenant serving in the Philippines, his capacity for the military profession was so impressive that Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell predicted he would prove America's greatest military genius since Stonewall Jackson. Participated in the Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel offensives of World War I.

Douglas MacArthur—Son of a general, born on an Army post in Arkansas, General MacArthur was No. 1 in his class at West Point and is No. 1 in the hearts of many Army men who fought under him in France and in the Pacific where he is now directing the campaign to drive the Japanese out of the Philippines. He had retired from the United States Army and was busy building an Army for the Philippine Government when the Japanese came. Behind him was a brilliant military career. In World War I he was gassed, wounded, decorated and advanced from a colonelcy to command of the famous Rainbow Division. He served five years as Chief of Staff.

Dwight D. Eisenhower—Allied commander in Western Europe, General Eisenhower's new title is reward for winning Africa, Italy and directing the greatest amphibious military operation in history, the invasion of Europe. In doing so, he welded Allied armies, air arms and navies into one striking force and produced a teamwork many had considered impossible. Had a training assignment in this country in World War I. A Kansan and West Pointer.

Henry H. Arnold—Commanding general of the Army Air Forces. General Arnold has been flying since 1911. Thirty-two years ago, he set an altitude record of 6,540 feet—a low bombing level for the planes of today. General Arnold's drive and persistence lie behind the fact that Superforts are now bombing Japan. He wouldn't let any of innumerable difficulties that that cropped up slow his superbomber program. He was born in Pennsylvania. A West Pointer. Was Assistant Director of Military Aeronautics, stationed in Washington, in World War I.

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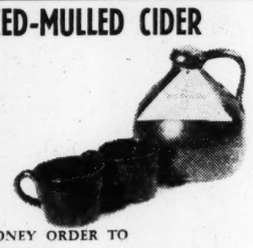

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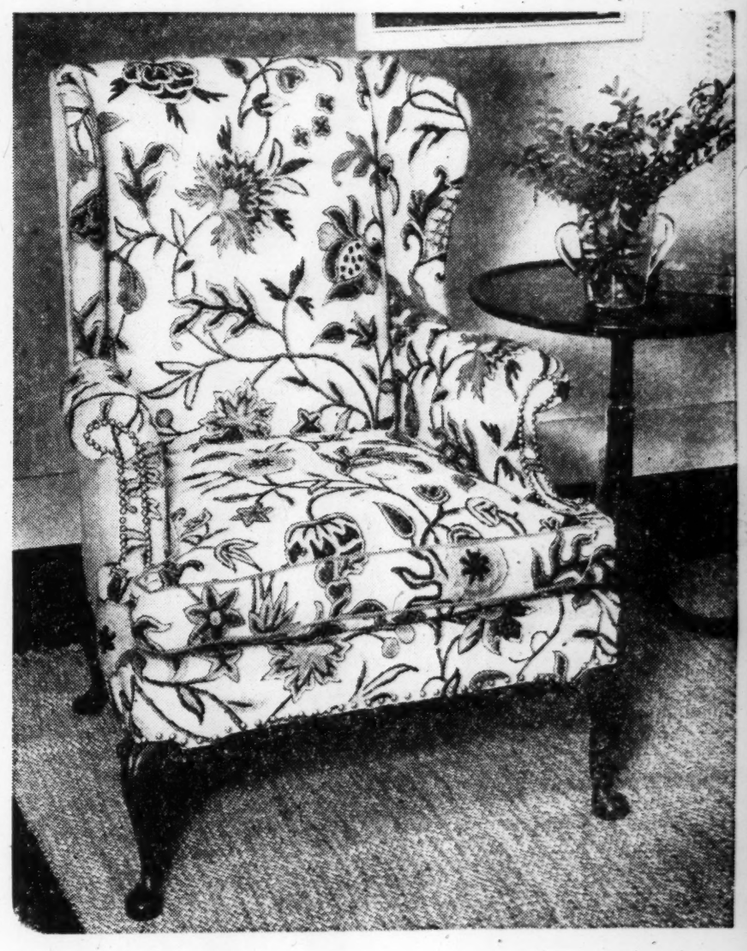

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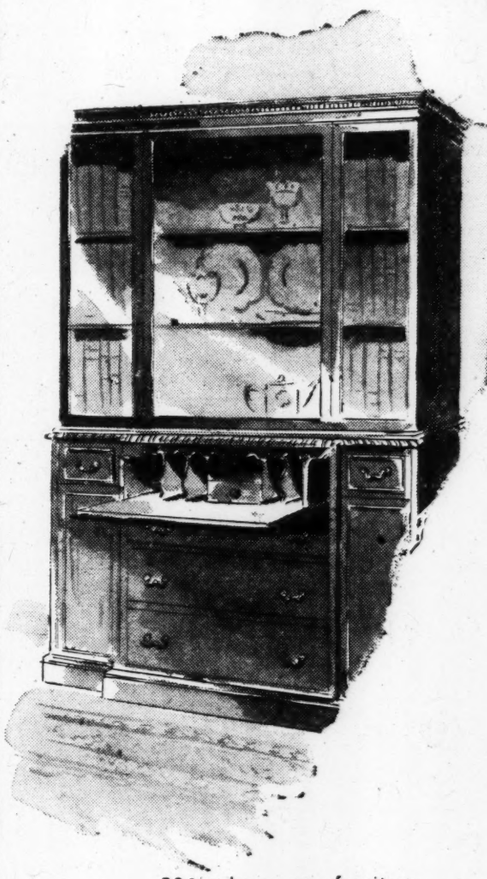

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JORDAN'S DESKS AND CHAIRS
SIXTH FLOOR—ANNEX

Visit Jordan's Antique Shop on the Ninth Floor, Annex, for gifts with an individual flair.

Grandma Gets a Red Apple

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, at about five o'clock, my wife and I were sitting in our front room, scanning the evening papers and talking over cups of tea. We often indulge in that pleasant practice, at the end of a day's work. Our home is directly on the sidewalk and my wife noticed a well-dressed woman walking past, carrying groceries that were largely unwrapped. In one of her hands glistened a red apple.

"Why, it's Grandma Mardie!" my wife explained, as she knocked on the window and invited the passer-by in to rest a moment—and meet my wife's husband.

She was a pleasant, vigorous, good-looking woman. I don't know where she got her name, Mardie. Perhaps from one of her own brothers, decades ago, or from one of her recent grandchildren. I didn't dare ask her the first time I saw her. After we had helped her put the groceries on a table, she sat down with us and showed us her red apple. "See my present," she said.

"From whom?" asked my wife.

"From the grocer."

"The chubby Italian grandpa, on Boylston Street?"

"Yes. When he gave it to me, he said: 'I'm very satisfied with you.'"

"What was he satisfied about?"

"Well, I promptly bring him back the paper bags and milk bottles. Apparently he thinks I'm a good customer. Grandpa Toni likes friendly people."

I myself had been in Grandpa Toni's little basement store and felt well disposed toward him. I had also seen him resting, in late afternoons under the trees on wide Commonwealth Avenue, and wondered how much he felt at home in Boston. He had come from a drab Italian village, south of Naples, and I sometimes asked myself whether he was thinking of Italy as he sat resting in Massachusetts.

Now and then he occupied a bench not far from William Lloyd Garrison's imposing statue. Two blocks away is John Winthrop's statue, and in bank windows near by one sees striking likenesses of the Indian Chief, Shawmut, whose native land was Massachusetts. As I saw Grandpa Toni sitting serenely among these symbols and memories, I sometimes thought: "Well, your Columbus discovered this America. So you, more than most people, ought to feel at home in it."

I was also rather pleased that this humble Italian storekeeper had been moved to give a red apple of good conduct to Grandma Mardie. She apparently had the same thought, for she said: "Isn't it nice that a person who came over here from Italy should give me this token of my Americanism? He thinks I'm patriotic and keeping the rules for winning the war, so he rewards me."

"You mean it's a kind of war medal?" I asked.

"I suppose so," she said. "He turned himself into a little committee and made a little speech, saying that he was satisfied with me—with me as a citizen. Isn't that fine?" She went on: "I am a fifth generation Yankee, came here from the Midwest because of the war, and this man from Italy, barely speaking English, tells me I'm a good American and gives me a reward."

"Might I be a little cruel and say he flattered you because he wants your trade?" I interrupted.

"Of course, he wants trade," she answered. "We all need trade. But the apple meant more than that."

"I hope so," I said. "I wouldn't diminish its glow."

"You couldn't diminish its glow," my wife interjected. "Anyone who knows Mrs. Andrews wants to give her a red apple—and not for more trade."

That spirited remark rather embarrassed us all and we began to talk about the elections. After our delightful guest had gone, I asked questions about her, and my wife made me a lengthy speech:

"Grandma came here from Des Moines, Iowa, where she and her husband, who is an accountant, have a nice home of their own. Their son, who is married and has two small children, joined the Navy. Her daughter's husband is a soldier. That couple, too, has a baby. For some reason, which I don't understand, both men happen to be stationed near Boston for a while, and both return here occasionally. So the girls moved here—daughter and daughter-in-law and three babies. Mrs. Andrews came to help them.

"It's her war job. The girls live in cramped quarters; everybody does these days. You can't get any help. You have to wash, mend, iron, and take the babies out. You have to buy groceries, cook, keep things picked up, make a new dollie now and then, pay bills, get the radio repaired, hunt new light bulbs, and scour the town for baby carriages.

"And be infinitely patient. The girls are irritable. Grandma's lonely, too. She left her home, which was dear to her. She'd like a little time for seclusion and rest. But you know how it is with little children. They are irrepressible. Up early in the morning. Always on the go. Pulling things down, asking for things.

"Then one must collect papers, save tin cans, prepare old grease, and do a lot of things to help the war along. She's become a kind of drudge, when she doesn't want to be a drudge at all. She'd like to be in her pleasant, spacious home with her husband, who also is lonely. She'd like to be with old friends and neighbors.

"Whenever I see her, I'm inspired. She's always mending or making something new for the children or shopping or running errands or cheering somebody up. I'd like to give her a red apple every day."

That was quite a speech. I thoroughly agreed with its sentiments, for my wife is a grandmother, too. If I were the Government, I'd have real war medals for grandmothers.

R. H. MARKHAM

A Dutch Garden At the Cape

THE DUTCH CARRIED their garden craft far afield. The first garden at the Cape was made by the Dutch East India Company, to supply their fleets on their way to and from the East with fresh vegetables. The remnant of that great enclosure planted nearly three centuries ago by Jan van Riebeck and developed by the van der Stels (father and son) is still a famous garden. But according to the accounts by eye-witnesses in the seventeenth century, it must have been then indeed a wonderful place. Perew Tachard, who visited the Cape in 1685, described it as "one of the loveliest and most curious Gardens that I ever saw." Unlike the French gardens he emphasizes that the interest of the place lay in the fine collection of trees and flowers brought from various parts of the world and planted in squares divided by walks between orange, lemon, and pomegranate trees and sheltered from the terrible south-easterly gales by "high and thick Hedges of a kind of Laurel which they call *Speck*, always green and pretty like unto the Filaria." François Valentyn, who visited the Cape four times between 1685 and 1714, wrote of it as "the incomparable garden of the East India Company" and "the matchless gardens at the Cape."—From "The Story of The Garden," by ELEANOR SINCLAIR RHODE. (Boston: Hale, Cushman & Flint. 1932.)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HÉLÈNE VAN DER SCHOLKE: *A Portrait by Gerard Terborch*

GERARD TERBORCH (1617-1681) was a genre painter of Holland. He was by no means unique, for a prodigious number of skilled painters lived in that century which is called the Golden Age of Dutch Art. Indeed, painting then was so prolific that many a superb craftsman had to turn his hand to some other trade as a means of earning his daily bread.

The patron of the artist was generally a Hollander of the middle class, and his taste was in good measure responsible for the subjects commonly painted: subjects which he could understand and in which he might take pride, subjects which reflected his life and flattered him. They were portraits, domestic scenes, still-lifes, street scenes, architectural subjects, landscapes, harbor views, marines, and animal pictures. The canvases were painted accurately in their resemblance to fact; they were nicely formed, neatly composed, often meticulously detailed. Observantly, watchfully, the painters would record what they saw, making faithful records of cabinet work, ceramics, tapestries, clothing, jewels, fruits, and flowers. When they painted a portrait, they exercised the same discrimination.

This little lady, Hélène van der Scholke, was three or four years old when she posed for Gerard Terborch. "Little lady" is the proper phrase to describe her, despite her tender age; for her dress and cap resemble the modes of Dutch women, and her deportment was surely impeccable.

It is interesting to compare this likeness with those paintings made by American limners in the 1670's. For example, the portraits of the Gibbs children show considerable resemblance to this picture of Hélène.

D. A.

Mr. Macphater Is a Go-Ahead Man

LET US IMAGINE ourselves for a moment in a hamlet of Western Inverness, much patronised by knowing people from the South. This is none of your one-horse places where the Post Office is also the General Stores, and all is confusion when the morning mail comes in. No; we have the two establishments quite separate; and if the Post Office is a thought small and old-fashioned, you should just see Mr. Macphater's General Stores. A go-ahead man, Mr. Macphater had them done up in the spring. Up from Glasgow came a gang of shopfitters, and were given a free hand, so that you might now mistake the place for a corner of some multiple store, what with the granolithic floor, the cash-register and the patent ham-slicer.

Unhappily, you cannot alter the temperament of a race so easily as you can a fascia. It is all very well in the Post Office. That it should be jammed at noon is to be taken for granted, what with the crofter's boy from Lettermore getting the *Morning Post* intended for Miss Valentine at the Big House, and the latter's chauffeur protesting that his mistress does not take in *Meg's Paper*; what with Daft Jimmie MacDonald wanting a twopenny box of crayons while the Shooting Tenant's secretary had a parcel to register; what with campers clamouring for their letters, flappers squealing to know if their snaps have been printed yet, a small boy piping thinly but persistently for a penny comic and the two postmen-sorters arguing in Gaelic over an address written in violet ink by a Frenchman.

That is inevitable at the Post Office, even desirable from the holidaymaker's point of view, such a rare half-hour of excitement it is. But you would expect it to be all quite different behind Mr. Macphater's imposing façade, and that is where you make the mistake. Mr. Macphater is a go-ahead man, but he and his assistants are yet Gaels, and they are more than mere grocers. They may have a fancy red ham-slicer, but they still keep their Pan Drops in a drawer. While you are attempting to decide as between Cheddar and Dunlop with Mr. Macphater himself, one of his myrmidons excuses himself politely so that he may display to Mrs. Macinroy (from Rhu) a remarkable article of underwear in striped flannel. A lad buying artificial sand-eels, for the mackerel, is being elbowed out of his advantageous position at the counter by a woman from some remote croft bent on choosing a new wax-cloth, while a large circle of assorted infants, each carrying a crumpled list of orders still to be filled, gathers round, open-eyed, to see the keeper from Back of Morrach fitted with a pair of light shoes for the Whist Drive and Dance in the Public Hall to-night.

Three assistants has Mr. Macphater, and he could do with fifteen at the rush hours and about twenty times as much counter-space, not to mention a brace of auxiliary ham-slicers. For, to be blunt, the Highland halflin is not very good at the grocery. Perfect in courtesy and genuine in anxiety to please, he is lamentably weak in method. Your bright lad in a city store would grab your shopping-list, make it up himself, present you with a neat parcel in a trice and point to the cash desks.

It is not so in Macphater's. In these palatial premises we proceed by numbers. "A pound of butter," you start off, meaning to make a business-like job of it, and before you can look up, Dougie has dashed off and is fighting with the proprietor for a place at the scales. You wait—two minutes perhaps—and Dougie comes back, panting but grinning, to handle the next item. So it goes on. One order puzzles him; he scratches his head with the butt of his pencil. "I'm not sure but we're out of tomatoes," he says sorrowfully; then, blithely: "Wait you! There'll mebbe be some in the store."

That means an absence of at least five minutes. And there are never any tomatoes in the store. You knew that, and Dougie knew that you knew, but the ritual must be carried out.

"Not a tomato in the place," announces Dougie cheerfully, returning, "but they'll be in with the goods on Wednesday about four."

Thus assured, you ask at last for the bill.

"What's the hurry?" asks the lad. "It'll do fine to-morrow. You're not going to run away from us."

It'll do fine to-morrow—always to-morrow. There is no hurry. Everybody trusts everybody else. It is all very amusing.—From "The Heart of Scotland," by GEORGE BLAKE. (New York: Scribner. 1935.)

Confidence

Beneath this patch of ground
The garden sleeps.
Here, on this moonlit night,
My watching eyes can catch no sight
Of sturdy roots. I hear no sound
Of any movement; yet I know
Expectant Spring
Lies underneath the snow.

LOUISE SHAW

Book Promotion in the Year 1809

TWO YEARS after Fulton's experiment had been accepted by the town as a success, a new occurrence, the publication of a book, aroused an extraordinary degree of interest and at the same time a considerable amount of indignation. The book was a unique contribution to the literature of the world by a venturesome young author of twenty-six—Washington Irving.

By way of preliminary announcement a paragraph appeared in the *Evening Post* calling attention to the disappearance of "a small, elderly gentleman, dressed in an old black coat and cocked hat, by the name of Knickerbocker." A week or so later appeared another paragraph purporting to come from a correspondent who asserted that he had seen the old gentleman resting himself by the side of the road a little above King's Bridge. As this information did not clear up the matter, the landlord of the Independent Columbian Hotel, Mulberry Street, where Diedrich Knickerbocker had lived, sent a letter to the *Post* stating that "a very curious kind of written book" had been found which he intended to dispose of to adjust the bill for board and lodging. Thus was launched "A History of New York by Diedrich Knickerbocker."

The book was an immediate success—indeed, far beyond the author's liveliest dreams. It is true that a number of old ladies, both in New York and in Albany, blazed up and announced their intention of ostracizing the irreverent author. On the other hand, Walter Scott, writing to Irving's good friend Henry Brevoort, who had sent him a copy, remarked: "I beg you to accept my best thanks for the uncommon degree of entertainment which I have received from the most excellent, jocose history of New York. I have never read anything so closely resembling the style of Dean Swift. I have been employed these few evenings in reading aloud to Mrs. S. and two ladies who are our guests, and our sides have been absolutely sore with laughing. I think, too, there are passages, which indicate that the author possesses powers of a different kind, and has some touches which remind me much of Sterne."—From "A Landmark History of New York," by ALBERT ULMANN. (New York: Appleton-Century. 1939.)

Seeing Correctly

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

AS POSTWAR planning goes forward, men and nations are engaged in energetic activity towards establishing and maintaining individual, national, and universal freedom. Through the individual overcoming of intolerance, oppression, and prejudice, men are led on to a higher sense of brotherhood, in which is no false classification or arbitrary identification. The teachings of Christ Jesus lead men to abandon personal grudges, racial barriers, age-old animosities, and to refrain from any attitude of intellectual or educational superiority towards others, whether individuals, communities, or nations.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, basing all her teaching on that of Christ Jesus, admonishes her students thus in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 451): "Christian Scientists must live under the constant pressure of the apostolic command to come out from the material world and be separate. They must renounce aggression, oppression and the pride of power. Christianity, with the crown of Love upon her brow, must be their queen of life."

How then does one renounce oppression? Is it not to refuse to entertain a false concept of one's neighbor? Is it not to refuse to classify man as a sick and sinful mortal, mentally degraded, or belonging to a special class, group, or race? Is it not to realize that the man of God's creation is not a mortal but is a divine idea, governed by divine law, ever and only devoted to God? God's man does not bow down in humiliating homage to unworthy material objectives, intents, and schemes. There is a divine purpose for immortal man. He cannot be enslaved by the vagaries of material sense.

How, then, does one renounce aggression? Do not the Scriptures teach the all-inclusive nature of the one, infinite Mind, God? Then every idea of God is in its right place, where Mind maintains it. Need men therefore push, force, coerce, or use human will to further some cherished human desire or attain some coveted position? In the universe of unlimited, infinite Mind are countless ideas which when understood and demonstrated meet the needs of mankind. It was the Apostle Paul, once an aggressive oppressor, and later oppressed, who said (Romans 1:16), "For I am not ashamed of the gospel of Christ: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth; to the Jew first, and also to the Greek." The right thinker sees all men as living under the law of divine liberty. The follower of the Christ does not strive with his brother man or attempt to rival or dethrone him.

A man known to the writer was contending with a physical condition called jaundice. Prior to this illness he had been combating a sense of oppression and persecution, which he believed was being hurled at him from every side. In examining the definition of "jaundice" in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, he felt that he recognized the erroneous suggestion which seemed to claim to be part of his thinking. One of the helpful meanings given was "to color by prejudice or envy."

He then realized that he had been seeing himself as the victim of oppression, instead of being obedient to what he had been taught in Christian Science, that no child of God in reality could ever be actuated to hate or to pursue with unkindness or to lower any other child of God. He also learned to know that as God's child, spiritual and not material, he could not be identified as anything less than the son of a perfect Father-Mother, Love. All false obstructions as to being limited to a particular race, living in a limited sphere of action, were set aside, canceled and corrected. Looking within the realm of his own consciousness, he impersonalized the entire condition, the disease quickly yielded to Christian Science treatment, and a normal sense of health was established.

Also, most important of all, he saw that only as he apprehended, lived, and loved the elements of the Christ-character more convincingly, more practically, and evidenced these truly to his brother man, could there be found in him no fault or what seemed to be a specific racial, personal, or provincial characteristic.

In pointing her students to the fallacy of being bound to false systems, Mrs. Eddy writes in Science and Health (p. 99): "The calm, strong currents of true spirituality, the manifestations of which are health, purity, and self-immolation, must deepen human experience, until the beliefs of material existence are seen to be a bald imposition, and sin, disease, and death give everlasting place to the scientific demonstration of divine Spirit and to God's spiritual, perfect man."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch]

Alles op de juiste Wijze zien

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

NAARGELANG de naoorlogsche plannen duidelijken vorm aannemen, zullen alle menschen en volken op krachtdadige wijze de vrijheid van personen en naties, ja, van de geheele wereld, vaststellen en handhaven. Als iedereen slechts zijn eigen onverdraagzaamheid, heerschzucht en vooroordeel wil overwinnen, zullen de menschen tot een hooger begrip van broederschap worden opgevoerd, waarin er geen op valsche gronden berustende klassenindeeling of eigenmachtige gelijkstelling bestaat. De leeringen van Christus Jezus bewegen de menschen er toe hun persoonlijke gevoelens van wrok, rassenhaat en eeuwenoude verbitteringen te verzaken en weerhouden hen er van, op grond van grootere geestesgaven of een hoogere opvoeding, tegenover anderen een gevoel van meerderheid te toonen, zij het tegenover andere personen, gemeenschappen of zelfs geheele volken.

Al haar onderricht op de leer van Christus Jezus baseerende, vermaant Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van de Christelijke Wetenschap haar leerlingen op blz. 451 van *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Wetenschap en Gezondheid met den Sleutel tot de Heilige Schrift] aldus: „Christelijke Wetenschappelijken moeten aan den voortdurenden drang van het apostolisch gebod gehoorzamen om uit te gaan uit de stoffelijke wereld en zich af te scheiden. Zij moeten zich onthouden van alle aanvallend optreden, van onderdrukking en van machtshoogmoed. Christelijkheid, gekroond met de kroon der Liefde, moet voor hen de koningin des levens zijn."

Hoe zal men zich dan van alle verdrukken kunnen onthouden? Beteekent dit niet, dat men weigeren moet zijn naaste in een valsch licht te zien? Beteekent het niet, dat men weigeren moet den mensch als een ziek en zondig sterveling in te deelen, als een geestelijk ontaarde, of als behoorende tot een bijzondere klasse of groep of tot een eigenaardig ras? Beteekent het niet, dat men beseffen moet, dat de door God geschapen mensch niet een sterveling maar een goddelijke idee is, die door de goddelijke wet wordt bestuurd en altijd en alleen Gode toegewijd is? De mensch Gods buigt zich niet in vernederend huldebetoon aan onwaardige, stoffelijke oogmerken, bedoelingen en komplotten. Voor den onsterfelijken mensch bestaat er een goddelijk plan. Hij kan nooit de slaaf van de grillen der stoffelijke zinnen zijn.

Hoe zal men zich dan van strijdlust onthouden? Leert de Bijbel ons niet het alomvattend karakter van het eene, het oneindige Gemoed, God, kennen? En is dan niet iedere idee Gods op haar eigen plaats, waar zij door het Gemoed wordt gehandhaafd? Is het dan wel noodig, dat de menschen elkander verdringen of met geweld tot iets dwingen, of dat zij menschelijke wilskracht gebruiken om het een of ander lang door hen gekoesterd verlangen te bevorderen, of om een begeerden post te bemachtigen? In het heelal van het onbegrensde, oneindige Gemoed bestaan er ontelbare ideeën, die, zoo zij slechts begrepen en bewezen worden, in de nooden der menschheid zullen voorzien. Het was de Apostel Paulus, eertijds een geweldige onderdrukker en later zelf een onderdrukte, die zeide: „Want ik schaam mij des Evangelies van Christus niet, want het is eene kracht Gods tot zaligheid een iegelijk die gelooft, eerst den Jood, en ook den Griek" (Rom. 1:16). Wie het rechte denkt ziet duidelijk in, dat alle menschen onder de wet der goddelijke vrijheid leven. De volgeling van den Christus voert geen strijd met zijn medemensch, tracht niet hem op zijde te streven of hem zijn plaats te ontnemen.

Iemand, met wien schrijver dezes eens bekend was, leed toentertijd aan een lichamelijke kwaal, geelzucht genoemd. Vóór zijn ziekte had hij veel te kampen gehad met een gevoel, dat hij onderdrukt en vervolgd werd, hetgeen hem, zoo geloofde hij althans, van alle kanten bedreigde. Toen hij eens de begripsbepaling van „jaundice" [geelzucht] in Webster's Unabridged Dictionary had opgezocht, begon hij de verkeerde influistering, die zich schijnbaar als iets in zijn eigen denken voordeed, te herkennen. Een der verklarende beteekenissen van het woord was „iets met vooroordeel of afgunst kleuren".

Toen besefte hij, dat hij zichzelf al dien tijd als een slachtoffer van onderdrukking had beschouwd inplaats van gehoorzaam te zijn aan hetgeen hij in de Christelijke Wetenschap geleerd had, namelijk, dat geen van Gods kinderen er in werkelijkheid ooit toe bewogen kon worden om een ander kind van God te haten of onvriendelijk te bejegenen of te bedreigen. Ook begon hij in te zien, dat hij, als het kind Gods, geestelijk en niet stoffelijk was en hij daarom niet gelijkgesteld kon worden met iets, dat minder was dan de zoon van een volmaakte Vader-Moeder, Liefde. Alle ongerechte belemmeringen, o.a. dat hij tot een bijzonder ras was aangewezen en dat hij aan een bepaald veld van arbeid gebonden was, werden ter zijde geschoven, te niet gedaan of opgeheven. Toen hij het gebied van zijn eigen bewustzijn eens nader onderzocht en den geheelen toestand van alle persoonlijke gevoelens ontdeed, kwam hij met behulp van Christelijke Wetenschappelijke behandeling de ziekte heel gauw te boven en was hij tot zijn normale gezondheid hersteld.

En het belangrijkste van alles was, dat hij nu ook inzag, dat alleen naargelang hij de bestanddeelen van het Christuswezen met grootere overtuiging en op practischer wijze begreep, navolgde en liefhad en hiervan zijn medemensch waarachtige blijken gaf, het voor anderen onmogelijk zou zijn in hem eenige gebreken, of schijnbaar bijzondere kenmerken van persoonlijken of plaatselijken aard of van rassenverschil te vinden.

Haar leerlingen wijzende op de dwaling om zich door eenig verkeerd stelsel gebonden te achten, schrijft Mrs. Eddy op blz. 99 van *Science and Health:* „De kalme, krachtige stroomen van ware geestelijkheid, die zich in gezondheid, reinheid en zelfovergave openbaren, moeten de menschelijke ervaring verdiepen, totdat de geloofsels van het stoffelijk bestaan als een bloot bedrog gezien worden en zonde, ziekte en dood voor eeuwig plaats maken voor de wetenschappelijke bewijsgeving van den goddelijken Geest en voor Gods geestelijken, volmaakten mensch."

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Little Girl Walks

Like the wind
The little girl walks
Straight in the purpose
But wandering in the loose legs.
Carried by whim
In the tactics of going,
But solemn in the object.
Dull crows may ply
Like laden tugs,
But the wind
Turns up leaves
Before tacking back
Off the unbeaten ways,
And the little girl's hair
Swings with her plotless looks.

PETER JOHN STEPHENS

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*From Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, page 390.
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Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

A Saturday Page

Students Parents, Teachers

Back of Your Child's Schoolbooks: An Ably Staffed Educational Laboratory

Your Child's Schoolbooks
First of Three Articles

By Millicent J. Taylor
Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

This first article in the series on "Your Child's Schoolbooks" is based on interviews with members of the staffs of four Boston textbook publishers, to whom we express appreciation. Among them: Charles Bacon and George H. Lusk of Allyn and Bacon; William Spaulding of Houghton Mifflin; Marvin B. Perry, Dr. Frank W. Scott, and Dr. José Padin of D. C. Heath; Edward H. Kenerson and Dr. B. R. Buckingham of Ginn and Company.

Have you picked up and examined any of Mary's fascinating modern schoolbooks in the last year or two? Or opened the covers of Bill's illustrated "World History"? Or been interested to discover what there is about David's little readers that makes him lug them home affectionately and keep them beside him over night?

If you have — provided your public schools are up to date about such things — you are already aware that the change in school textbooks during recent years is about as exciting as anything that has happened to education. You have probably been amazed at the difference between these attractive books and the drab, ordinary sort you yourself labored over as a child.

Decorated covers, interesting titles, abundant illustrations, good print,—these are the things that first take the eye. Some of them you can scarcely tell from the delightful juvenile storybooks people give Junior for Christmas.

But browse between the covers of these schoolbooks (you may need to visit school to see the ones used in the early grades), and even if you have never been a teacher you will see, I think, that here are teaching aids of a high quality unknown in the books of a few years ago. The illustrations are not only beautiful and decorative; implemented by captions, they do actual teaching tasks. Well written stories present educational material. Activities are suggested which teach ideas of democracy, give valuable practice in behavior and in skills, or press home important information and ways to use it.

Plus Something More

Books like these don't just "happen." They can't even come merely from some successful teacher's saying, "I will write a book." A textbook that is sound and modern in educational practice, useful in all parts of the United States, graded as to vocabulary, carefully planned as to illustrations that teach, attractive and even beautiful in format, can only be the result of this plus an essential something more.

I have within the last few days spent a great deal of time with the heads and editors of some of our major textbook publishers, asking them questions, discussing education with them, learning how they know the needs of teachers and children and evaluate material to meet these needs. Most of us probably know very little of this branch of our educational setup—think of it perhaps as something wholly commercial. This is not by any means the correct picture. On the contrary, I find I have been spending my days in a series of educational laboratories.

These companies are staffed by educators. They are men and women who have left the classroom because this special kind of teaching-in-print combined with publishing appealed to them. They have been university professors, high school principals, school superintendents, specialists in nursery school or elementary school education, foreign language teachers, even Commissioners of Education. Their careers as educators are not in the past. They have simply stepped into a different kind of school job. Even the top men in these textbook firms have this attitude toward their work.

Many of them are Ph.D's. Many others, while not holding formal advanced degrees, might easily win them if they wished with only a little organizing of what they know. "I have heard it said that many of the best agents of textbook publishers have a sounder education than many Ph.D.'s," one publisher told me, and I know this to be true.

Close to Children

I felt at home with them as I always feel with any group of educators. They give the impression of being close to children, to the classroom, and like the teachers themselves of caring a great deal about being of real service. "A textbook will stand or fall by its service," one of the editors said. And in another office a vice-president told me: "One of the things that is most encouraging in this work is to find that there is a very close relation between the fundamental educational merit of a book and the sale of a book."

This same vice-president told me, however, with regret, that there are houses that "don't care a hoot for education," but only for selling books. As with other fields, it seems wise to look to the firms of established reliability for good work based on honest contributions. Their record is in terms of serving education and can easily be followed through.

"How do you know what is going on in the schools?" I asked these educators, and their answers were so similar that I combine them here.

Constant Study

First they waved to the books and magazines piled on their tables. "We read every educational magazine published in America," they said, and among them they read every outstanding book on education. One of them, an editor of foreign language texts, had just come back from a long trip visiting schools on the Pacific Coast to observe language teaching in the elementary grades. Another, a distinguished educator in his own right, had recently returned from an educational convention where he was on the program. Many of them turn up at school conventions, for there they can talk with frontline educators and hear of successful educational projects.

Then there are also the "bookmen," as one firm calls its field representatives. These are all college trained men, nearly all former teachers. They sell books to the schools, but they are not merely salesmen. "They are in and out of the classrooms," I was told. "They talk with the teachers. They see a book in action. They know if someone is doing a new kind of teaching. They learn what is going on and who is worth watching for ideas." These bookmen, educators also, report back to their editors and other chiefs. They account, I believe, for that interesting air of vitality in the textbook house. The classroom, the teacher, the children are not after all so far away. Every field representative who comes in knows them well and has just seen them.

Educational Consultants

"These bookmen need to know education," one textbook head pointed out. "They can't be successful salesmen without knowing the whole educational picture including the teacher's special problems." As a result, the field representative is treated in a school not so much as a salesman as an educational consultant. Indeed, if I may inject a personal note, I owe to one of these men more than I can measure. When I was a young teacher, this "bookman"—a deeply educated man who loved schools and teaching — upon dropping into my classroom at intervals, always asked, "What research for education are you doing?" Young teachers often think they do enough on their job and for their profession if they teach their classes. This scholar (for he was that) persistently aroused me to serve education in a larger way, gave me confidence that I could contribute something of worth.

Most of the textbooks are conceived by the educators who staff the headquarters office, and authors are chosen to write them. Almost never is a completed textbook manuscript which is submitted by a free-lance author acceptable. One firm has spent two or three years in exploratory work before issuing a set of arithmetics. Parts of the courses were tried out in one school, parts in another. Another firm says that "our authors become virtually part of our staff while writing the book." Where the authors are classroom teachers, as is usually the case, close contact is made by frequent visits, someone on the editorial staff usually doing the traveling.

Few authors have a broad enough understanding of the needs beyond their own teaching experience to serve the whole publishing field. Some of them also find it difficult to write out each step in the teaching. It is in ways like these that the editors serve—testing, enriching, broadening the scope of the work, re-writing if need be, and developing the illustrative teaching material. "We have to think of a boy in various parts of the country," an editor said. He described a textbook as "a distillate of good teaching and expert editing."

Ear to the Ground

The textbook men through their contacts and experience can often see trends in education more surely and dispassionately than the frontline teacher who is closer to the classroom. Long before most schools were aware that reading needed greater technical attention, one firm was experimenting with these techniques and searching out educators equipped to help.

While many teachers of English were beginning to wonder why children didn't enjoy their literature classes, this same firm was carrying on a three-year research project to find what literature children like and don't like, and discovered that some of the "classics" excerpted for literature courses of an earlier day meant nothing to moderns, therefore taught them nothing but to turn away from good reading. The result: a series of anthologies carefully graded as to age, and sure-fire as to interest.

About a year ago a newspaper reporter wrote a series of articles in which it was pointed out that the geography texts used in the schools were badly out of date for an airplane age; but the textbook firms had already done the necessary research, planning, editing, testing, and many of these new air-age geographies with the best of teaching materials in them were ready and cooling their heels. The trouble was that the schools had not kept up with the textbooks.

We parents and other citizens owe a debt of appreciation to this "educational laboratory." It has been said that "an experienced teacher is never handicapped by her textbook, and an inexperienced teacher could not teach without its aid." Any teacher, experienced or no, relies on the textbook to help her organize her course and to give her children a sense of security based on definite, commonly shared material. With most series of textbooks go teachers' manuals, many of them remarkable teaching tools. The little school in Podunk may make use of methods first tried out and proved reliable in the wealthiest school system of the land. The textbook helps to level the work of the schools upward, passing along local and regional success. Said a top man in the textbook field: "Many of the new processes in education couldn't have been put across if it hadn't been for the textbook people."

A second article in this series will present some of the textbooks themselves, showing how they help teacher and child to keep abreast of the times. It is scheduled for December 30.

2. What mistakes did Ben make in using capital letters and punctuation marks?

Improving Ben's letter

Copy Ben's letter. Use capital letters and punctuation marks where he should have used them.

Check your copy as your teacher tells where the capital letters and punctuation marks should be used.

If you made any mistakes, correct them. Then show your copy to your teacher.

CHAPTER SIX

Using Words Correctly in Letters

1. USING *Saw* AND *Seen* CORRECTLY

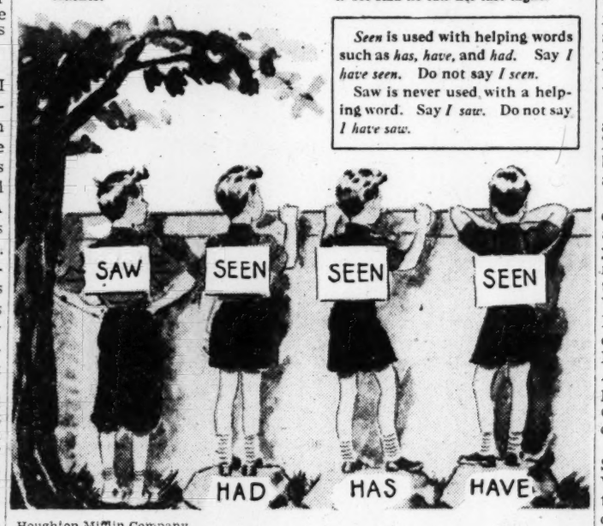
To read and think over

In these sentences *saw* and *seen* are used correctly. With which of them is *has, have,* or *had* used?

1. Tom, *have* you *seen* Dick?
2. I *saw* him this morning.
3. *Has* he *seen* Miss Howe yet?
4. He said he *saw* her last night.

Seen is used with helping words such as *has, have,* and *had.* Say *I have seen.* Do not say *I seen.*

Saw is never used with a helping word. Say *I saw.* Do not say *I have saw.*



Houghton Mifflin Company

The modern textbook does a teaching job in both text and picture. Here is a page from Houghton Mifflin's "Making Words Work," by Paul McKee and M. Lucile Harrison, with delightful pictures, many of them in color, by Corinne Malvern and Sylvia Haggander. The original of this sketch is in color. With the second article in this series we shall show you more examples of textbooks.

New Style

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

From a fashionable finishing school to a democratic center "where world events and the arts meet" is the metamorphosis that has come to the King-Smith School here as a result of the war and changing educational trends.

In addition to courses in the dance, art, drama, and music in which the school has specialized for 23 years, classes have been added in Spanish, Russian, Chinese, and French; in world politics, economics, and modern prose writing.

Color lines have been dropped, and one Negro, Miss Eloise Bishop, Bennington College graduate, has been added to the faculty as an art teacher.

Others new on the faculty include Ethel Butler, teaching assistant to Martha Graham for 10 years; Gardner Jackson, PM correspondent; Arthur Saul, who taught Russian to Vice-President Wallace; Harry Moore, former English instructor at Northwestern University, and Ann Eagleston Kydd as teacher of speech. Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, former president of the University of Wisconsin, and Mrs. Meiklejohn are on the school's advisory board.

In the past, the King-Smith School, like other fashionable Washington finishing schools, catered to wealthy girls from all over the country who wanted to spend a winter in Washington acquiring culture. Often a White House invitation was promised as a drawing card.

Now many of the young girls who would have attended such schools are either in the armed services or working in government offices here in Washington.

With the government taking over National Park College as a veterans' hospital, Arlington Hall and others as dormitories, only the primarily academic schools such as Miss Madeira's School and Chevy Chase Junior College have been able to survive.

Though the government has occupied two of the King-Smith dormitories, August King-Smith, director, is making plans for resumption of boarding facilities for his school in the near future. He also hopes to recoup the school's little theater in which the Shoreham Hotel has been raising chickens during the war.

'May I Introduce...'?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Mother, let's play meeting people. Now I am the King of England and the teddy is Miss Tweedlebaum who wants to meet me. And you must introduce us."

Mother's knowledge as regards introductions may sometimes encounter a sudden emergency, but the scurrying after facts now and then will be small pains for the reward of making Jimmy so at home with introductions that never will he let his mouth drop open and merely stare because he doesn't know any better.

Making a game of introductions for tiny children, played now and then for 15 or 20 minutes, can do much to prevent the anguished embarrassment, as one grows up, of meeting people and not knowing what to say. The use of odd or laughable names will make it more entertaining for Jimmy; and the invention of many plausible situations, and possible conversations with different sorts of people, will keep an imaginative child amused long after Mother has had to leave the game in the interest of household duties.

Allyn and Bacon

Covers of the modern textbooks are attractive also. Allyn and Bacon's "Australia" is a charming little primer of information for younger children, written by Jerrine Mote and illustrated abundantly (and in color) by Nell Reppy, both Australians. Kangaroos and other creatures leap and fly across the decorative end papers of the book.

Foreign Students

Students from foreign lands total 52 at Syracuse University this year. They come from 19 foreign countries including Austria, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, England, Germany, Greece, Holland, Italy, China, Canada, Cuba, Colombia, San Salvador, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Haiti, Mexico, Panama and Peru. German and Austrian refugee students are the most numerous in the group, totaling 18.

Through the Editor's Window

No Better Hours

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"When the snow piles on the threshold and the North wind shouts in the chimney," says the Old Farmers Almanac for the New Year, "there are no better hours to know yourself and your loved ones."

Winter for our New England farmers a generation or more ago brought the family together in the warmest room of the house evening after evening. Winter today does not enforce this propinquity. Nor have we only New England in mind in quoting the 153-year-old Almanac of New England fame. There are "no better hours" for knowing ourselves and our loved ones than now—always "now."

We owe it to ourselves to find enough solitude in our busy days to get better acquainted with ourselves, to face our motives squarely, guide our self-improvement, enrich our background and spiritualize our thinking. We owe it to our loved ones, too. They should have the joy of seeing us improve!

As for knowing the family better: whether snowstorm or rainy season or early darkness draw us indoors early at this time of year, we can find more hours together if we sincerely wish for them. Let us give some thought to knowing our loved ones better. A table game with the children won't take long, or a story, and provides opportunities. Or how about songs or hymns at the piano? It means only about half an hour set apart in which each member of the family shares with the others. A family conference may be necessary to start it, if habits of scattering after dinner are deeply entrenched. It can be done; and the holiday season coming along so soon makes a start timely if boost be needed.

Perhaps the snow won't pile on the threshold where you are; but the symbol of homelike cosiness it suggests is one of the riches of any land at any season. Hearts warm and bright with affection; thoughts filled with encouragement for each one belonging in the home (whether met at breakfast or written to across a world); lips ready with kindly laughter: all help make a land worth living in—and for. There are indeed "no better hours," ever, then a present and available "now" for knowing yourself and your loved ones.

Indian Nationalist Press Hints British Move to End Deadlock

BOMBAY, Dec. 16—Following recent talks that Field Marshal Lord Wavell, Viceroy of India, has had with two leaders of Congress and the Moslem League, speculation has become rife in the Indian Nationalist press that a new move is imminent on the part of the British Government to end the political deadlock.

On Dec. 7, Mohammed Ali Jinnah, President of the Moslem League, had a one-hour interview with the Viceroy. In his invitation to Mr. Jinnah, the Viceroy said merely that he had "nothing special to discuss with you, but would like to have a general talk."

Bhulabhai Desai, leader of the Congress Party in the Central Assembly during the autumn session of the Assembly, which ended last week, had an unexpected talk with the Viceroy on Nov. 16.

Commenting on this interview, the Tribune, pro-Government Indian paper, published in Lahore, stated, "The Viceroy is reported to have told Mr. Desai that it may not be necessary to withdraw the August, 1942, 'quit-India' resolution of Congress in so many words and formally, if only Congress expresses its readiness to co-operate with the Government."

"Imperialism" Hit

This resolution, drafted by Mohandas K. Gandhi, condemned "British imperialism," demanded Britain's immediate withdrawal from India, and the granting of complete Indian independence.

Within 12 hours after the passage of this resolution, Mr. Gandhi and some 200 others were taken into custody by the British. This action was taken after British authorities concluded that the nonviolence campaign proposed in the resolution would result in anarchy in India and offer an opportunity for Japanese invasion.

Although there has been no authoritative account of what transpired at the Viceroy-Desai interview, it is reported that Mr. Desai pressed for the release of Congress leaders from prison. There is no evidence, however, to support the rumor. In fact Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, leader at the non-party leaders' conference, stated in a recent interview that he had met Mr. Desai and that so far as he knew no offer had been made for the prisoners' release.

Proposals Turned Down

Another indication that the Nationalist press may be indulging in a bit of wishful thinking is the fact, just disclosed, that the proposals of Sir Tej to appoint nonofficial Indian advisers to British governors in those provinces which previously had Congress ministries, submitted last spring on behalf of the non-party leaders' conference, have been turned down by the Viceroy.

It is difficult to tell what actuated the Viceroy to have these talks with Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Desai. It may have been to form an atmosphere for the work of the "Conciliation Committee" set up by the non-party leaders' conference.

The conference is a body of liberals without Congress or League affiliations whose standing committee met in Delhi Nov. 18 and 19 in order to consider the political situation arising out of the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks in Bombay last September.

Committee Origin

The idea of the "Conciliation Committee" was born out of the talks of Sir Tej with Mr. Gandhi in November at the latter's headquarters in Wardha, central provinces.

Mr. Gandhi was quoted by Sir Tej as asserting, "I shall unreservedly co-operate with the Committee. You can call me whenever you like, ask me for any assistance you like."

Among those serving on the Committee are Sir Tej, Chairman; Sir Jagdish Prasad, former member of the Viceroy's executive council; Sir S. R. Adhakrishnan, Vice-Chancellor of Benares Hindu University; B. L. Rallia Ram, Punjab leader, and P. R. Das, former judge of the Patna High Court.

Terms of reference for the Committee, according to Sir Tej, are: "To bring about a settlement in the sense that a document should be executed, signed, sealed, and delivered.

"The whole object of the committee is to understand the viewpoint of each party and to act as a sort of conciliation board by establishing contacts with the leaders of all parties, and then recommend some solution which they thought would be consistent with their own responsibility.

"It would be open to these parties — Hindus, Moslems, depressed classes, Sikhs, Parsees—to accept the solution wholly or reject it. There is no question of failure or success.

"The question is not whether my views or yours are right, but to find a way to reconcile these parties so as to come to a workable settlement.

"When the material has been collected, then we shall place it before the country and it will be for the country, Gandhi, and other leaders to decide as to whether or not they will discuss our recommendations at an all-party conference and try to come to a settlement."

Open Church for All People Urged by 106 Negro Leaders

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—An open church for all people, free of all race or color barriers, was urged in a statement addressed to white churchmen of the United States by 106 prominent Negro church leaders here today.

Segregated churches "fall short of the requirements of the Christian ideal," the statement, which was prepared at the request of the Commission on the Church and Minority Peoples of the Federal Council of Churches, declares, adding that "freedom of worship, if it means anything, means freedom to worship God across racial lines and freedom for a man or woman to join the church of his or her choice, irrespective of race."

The basic issue of an "open church" is described as not "whether Negroes and other racial groups would pour into white churches in large numbers or whether white people would crowd out Negro churches." The question is, the statement holds:

Call for Open Door

"Can any church be basically Christian that denies fellowship or membership on the ground of color or race?

"When the Church presents the open door, we may still have what we call Negro and white churches and they may be separate churches, but not racially segregated churches," it declares.

Prepared by a committee of the Negro members of the Commission under the chairmanship of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, President of Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., who was recently elected Vice-President of the Federal Council of Churches, the statement asserts that "either the Church must be actually and potentially a Church for all the people, irrespective of race and color, or it should cease to proclaim the doctrine of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man."

Positive Stand Wanted

The Negro churchmen urge ministers and church leaders to take the initiative in preventing a recurrence of the race conflicts which followed World War I, and warn that too many of the present and postwar interracial proposals are too negative in character.

"They aim to keep down race riots by having the armed officials of the law on the alert without seeking first to remove the causes that make for conflict," the statement stressed.

Race relations could be vastly improved, the statement continues, by bringing civic pressure to bear upon inequalities in education, housing, health and recreation; by making known the contribution of the colored race to American culture; by discouraging the use of disparaging minority terms, and by inviting members of minority racial groups on an equal basis with other groups in the community to meetings which concern the interests of the whole community.

Demand for Vote at 18 Grows Among High School Students

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (AP) — More than 43,000 high school students want the legal voting age lowered to 18, according to a nation-wide poll conducted among 83,353 students in 1,200 schools by the Institute of Student Opinion.

This is an upset of a similar consensus last year, when 53 per cent of the voters opposed giving the ballot to 18-year-olds. The chief reason given by the students for the reversal of opinion was "old enough to fight, old enough to vote."

Of the high school boys and girls who voted this year, only 43.5 per cent still thought voting should wait until the age of 21, and 4.5 per cent were undecided. According to the tabulation made by the Institute, sponsored by scholastic magazines, girls as well as boys now favor lowering the voting age.

A regional breakdown of the ballots discloses that in New England both boys and girls still oppose the proposal; in the Middle Atlantic and Pacific Coast States boys favor it, while the girls are opposed.

The poll was conducted by the Institute through its membership of more than 1,200 high school newspapers. Students voted by individual ballot, and were then interviewed by student reporters on the reasons for their opinions.

Although most cited the fact that 18-year-olds are serving in the armed forces as their reason, the following is typical of other viewpoints:

"If you earn over $12 a week, you have to pay taxes regardless of age, and if you help pay for the upkeep of the Government, you ought to have a say in it."

Representative of the opinions of those who opposed lowering the voting age were:

"Fighting and voting are two different things. Just because an 18-year-old is fit physically doesn't mean that he is equipped mentally to vote."

"Eighteen-year-olds wouldn't take the responsibility of voting seriously enough, and that's what we need—more serious responsible voters."

Chile Also Proposes Dumbarton Changes

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Chile has joined other Latin-American nations in calling for stronger representation in the world security organization outlined at Dumbarton Oaks.

While expressing agreement with the underlying principles of the Dumbarton Oaks proposals, the Chilean Government in a formal memorandum to the State Department proposes making decisions of the Security Council subject to approval of the Assembly.

The Chilean proposal would give the Assembly a share in decisions of the organization. The Assembly plays only a consultative role, with the Security Council wielding the power in the plan evolved by the "Big Four," the United States, Britain, Russia and China. Venezuela and Uruguay earlier asked for changes along the same lines in notes to the State Department.

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WAR BONDS MEAN MORE THAN A GOOD INVESTMENT

U.S. Worker 'Forgotten' To Civil Service

By Roscoe Dummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16—There is still another "forgotten man," and in the judgment of the United States Civil Service Commission he is the Federal employee.

The Federal "bureaucrat" is the familiar butt of poor jokes and the easy target of the crusading politician, but to the Civil Service Commission he is a human being, and is being badly neglected.

Specifically, the Commission in a special report to the President is asking Congress to see that the Government is a better employer and foremost among its recommendations are:

That the rates of pay for all salaried Federal workers should be revised upward in order to compensate for increases in the cost of living.

That, looking forward to a large-scale demobilization of Federal bueaucracy after the war, Federal employees should be made eligible for unemployment compensation benefits.

Rates Not Increased

In advancing these proposals, the three commissioners, Harry B. Mitchell, Mrs. Lucille Foster McMillin and Arthur S. Flemming, submitted to the White House an abbreviated wartime annual report which emphasized that, while Federal employees paid at daily or hourly rates have had their wages adjusted to the prevailing rates within their localities, the basic rates of pay for most positions held by salaried Federal workers have not been increased since the start of the war.

"The Federal Government," they pointed out, "must attract and hold personnel whose qualifications are above question. It can never expect to compete on an equal basis in so far as salaries are concerned with private employers. It must continue to depend on finding persons who are willing to make monetary sacrifices in return for the privilege of serving all the people.

"Such persons should not, however, be expected to stand by and not receive adjustments in their basic pay structure in order to compensate for increases in cost of living. There should, therefore, be an immediate re-examination of basic rates of pay for salaried employees in order to determine what adjustments should be made as a result of the increases, over a period of the past several years, in the cost of living."

Unemployment Compensation

On the subject of unemployment compensation for Federal workers—an issue which may be acute when the war-inflated Federal pay roll begins to be substantially decreased—the Commission makes this recommendation:

"Employees of private industry are in a position to claim unemployment compensation benefits during the transition from a war to a postwar economy. They are in a position to claim such benefits by virtue of laws placed upon the statute books by the Congress and the various state legislatures.

"Employees of the Federal Government should, likewise, be in a position where they can claim unemployment compensation benefits if they find themselves out of work during the transition from a war to a postwar economy. No legitimate reasons can be advanced for drawing a line of demarcation in this respect between Government workers and those who work for private industry.

"Any law designed to carry out this recommendation should provide that the Federal employee who worked in one part of the country will receive the same treatment as the Federal employee who worked in another part of the country. Many Federal employees have, in response to the request of the Government, moved from one part of the country to another in order to render a more effective service to the war program. No unemployment compensation law should be passed which would have the result, in some instances, of penalizing employees who were willing to move to a part of the country where they could make a more direct contribution to the war program.

Equal Treatment Urged

"The Commission feels, therefore, that the provisions of the District of Columbia Unemployment Compensation Law should be employed. The law itself, however, should be administered through the existing state unemployment compensation organizations."

The Civil Service Commission believes that the most effective way of assisting Government workers in making the transition from war to peace is to bring them under an unemployment compensation system.

If, however, this protection is not accorded by the Congress, the Commission then urges that Federal employees should be given 90-day dismissal pay which they can use to assist them in this transition period. Such a wage should, of course, be paid only to those persons who are involuntarily separated without fault on their part as the result of reduction-in-force programs.

Attack on Nisei G. I.'s Criticized by Stimson

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson said Dec. 14 it was "wholly incongruous" that servicemen of Japanese extraction who have demonstrated their loyalty to this country should be subjected to "unworthy discrimination."

Responding to a question at his news conference, the War Secretary said he had no firsthand knowledge of "regrettable reports" of discrimination against Japanese-American soldiers on the West Coast and therefore could not comment on specific cases.

At the present time, however, he added, there are 13,000 Japanese-Americans who are serving or who have served in the armed forces.

The 100th Infantry Battalion, in combat on the Italian front, is made up entirely of Japanese-Americans. It has an outstanding record and has been cited for gallantry, Mr. Stimson said.

The 442nd combat team, also Japanese-American, has since been organized, he said, and has fought courageously and well on the European front.

Spokesmen for White-Collar Workers

British Information Service, © Bachrach

British and American Views Exchanged

Left to right: Ezra Fisher, Exchange Lecturer from the Workers Educational Association of Great Britain; Miss Elizabeth Monkhouse, Exchange Lecturer from the British Workers Educational Association; John T. Connors, Director of Workers Education Bureau of America, Exchange Lecturer to England; Harold C. Shearman of British Workers Educational Association.

White-Collar Groups Urge Strong Unions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—The importance of labor unionism to the white-collar worker should not be overlooked despite slow progress made with this group both in England and in the United States, according to Miss Elizabeth Margaret Monkhouse, Organizing Tutor to the Workers' Educational Association in North Scotland.

A guest of the Workers' Education Bureau of this country, Miss Monkhouse is one of three lecturers from Great Britain who came on an exchange basis—the second such representation to come from the British Isles. In February, the first exchange lecturer financed by this Government will leave here for a speaking tour in England, Scotland, and Wales.

After appearing in 20 cities in 15 states in New England, the South, Middle West, and East, Miss Monkhouse discussed briefly some of the factors that highlighted the labor situation here for her before leaving for home. These included the need for greater unity within the labor movement in the United States, the urgency of political and industrial action going hand in hand, and the "white collar" phase.

Worker Units Weak

Regarding the latter, she said, there are several units within Great Britain labor ranks which correspond to the office workers' unions here. These include clerical and administrative workers, and the clerical section of the transport and general workers, in addition to Government employees.

"But the white collar worker units are weak everywhere," she said. "I think there are three reasons for this. In the first place, the desks of such workers are so near geographically to the 'boss' that there is greater danger of their being intimidated; secondly, they are greatly outnumbered by shop workers, the ration often being 50 to 1,000, and, last, their own snobbery is to blame.

"I think it's important that they should strengthen themselves in unions. Their real interests are identical with those of others within the labor ranks, but too often a spirit of 'keeping up with the Joneses' keeps them out. They are making only slow gains in England."

Workers Advance

Workers' education, in which Miss Monkhouse, educated at Oxford and with teaching experience in France and England, is especially interested, has made great strides through the sponsorship of organized labor, she emphasized.

John D. Connors, director of Workers' Education Bureau of America and National Vice-President of the American Federation of Teachers, will leave here early in February for a lecture tour of the British Isles. Mr. Connors, who was educated at Boston University and Harvard, also saw an increasing tie-up between labor movement and the institutions of higher learning.

Questions which he expects to discuss before his British audiences will include cost-of-living, hours and wages, absenteeism, collective bargaining, racial and religious intolerance, taxation, and rationing.

The other two exchange lecturers from Great Britain who are still in the United States are Ezra Fisher, member of the Executive Committee of the Sheffield Trades and Labor Council, and Harold C. Shearman, National Education Officer of the Workers Educational Association.

WPB Freeze

Continued from Page 1

new edict for a list of 17 products, even though the total resulting production may be lower than the present rate. Before granting a civilian increase in such a case, the Area Production Urgency Committee in each community must make a manpower check, WPB ruled, to ascertain that denial would not help the war effort by releasing any "appreciable number of workers of the type and skill needed by more urgent programs."

This clause applies to the following items:

Trucks and truck tractors, motorcycles, bicycles and powercycles, cutlery, typewriters, steam and diesel locomotives, railroad cars, busses and bus bodies, commercial electric food equipment, commercial laundry machinery, 35 mm. moving picture equipment, tracklaying tractors, heavy motor graders, power cranes and shovels, off-the-highway trucks (which are used for lumbering, mining and similar purposes), truck trailers, and industrial power trucks.

In calculating whether an approved civilian production program has reached the fourth quarter 1944 level, WPB officials were instructed to include in the production any quantities authorized under the spot plan. Where spot manufacturers are thus included in WPB-sponsored production, they will receive "firm" allotments of materials instead of the present spot allotments which are good only after all other priority-rated needs are filled.

Mail History Made, Women Carrying It

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Chicago women are going to help carry the mail—for the first time in the history of the post office.

Earlier this week, Chicago's first woman mail truck driver began her job of collecting mail and Potmaster Ernest J. Kruetgen said "this has worked out so well," he planned to have several women deliver mail during the Christmas holidays.

Mr. Kruetgen said he had scraped the bottom of the manpower barrel. Among temporary employees are more than 1,200 soldiers and sailors from near-by service stations.

The woman mail truck driver is Mrs. Jeannette Lee, widow and mother of a 3-year-old daughter.

"It's the best job I ever had," she said. "I hope I can keep it."

British Wrens Ignore Gales To Get Ship Messages Through

By Melita Spraggs
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AT AN ASSAULT BASE, South Coast of England, Dec. 13—It is midnight, cold and very dark. High up in a glass-lined signaling cabin overlooking this harbor, they are changing the watch. Two members of the Women's Royal Naval Service are taking over.

In sheepskin-lined waistcoats and duffelcoats, they scan the harbor. There is a nonstop, two-way flow of all kinds of craft between this assault base and the continent, so the Wrens don't have long to wait. The faint flashing star of a ship's signal becomes visible on the horizon.

One of the women peers through the telescope. In the dark cabin her colleague writes down the message by the light of a small, shaded lamp, her sailor cap and short black curls outlined by its glow.

Two years ago these signalers were high-school girls. At 18, they joined the WRNS. They learned Morse and semaphore in a short, intensive course. Now they man the station on four-hour watches by day or night.

Before D-Day the Wrens did this job under a pressure which the men they had relieved rarely knew. A flow of communication is maintained by signals from the vast concentration of ships at anchor and relayed to headquarters.

"It is a thrilling and exciting job and we love it," declared one of the Wrens. "It is sometimes hard to turn out of a warm bunk and climb the steep, narrow ladder with an icy gale blowing. But we soon forget everything except getting these messages through."

This is just one of the hundred man-sized jobs which the women of the Navy have taken over to release men for service at sea. In the words of a naval commander, they are the "backroom girls of invasion," several of whom knew about the plans from the first conference which they attended as secretaries and writers.

Through invasion exercises, they worked as plotters and chart-correctors. On D-Day they went aboard ships in the harbor to deliver last-minute operational orders.

It was a solemn moment when, at last, they stood at the windows of their quarters, and watched the great solid mass of craft in harbor beginning to move.

"We didn't say a word," one of them told me. As the afternoon sun set and the boats disappeared on the horizon, tears rolled down our cheeks. They were our boys. We had packed the rations for commandos and radioed their signals. Now they were off and we could only stand at the window and watch."

But it wasn't for long. The boats soon returned, and the Wrens were ready to restock them.

D-Day and D-Day plus meant long hours of arduous work for only the Wrens. At the base who wears the winged lightning of a radio mechanic. She repairs and adjusts ships radio equipment. I saw her perched high over the deck of a French subchaser mending wires of the radio aerial.

"Bon jour Mademoiselle," a French sailor called up as he swept off his blue hat with the red pompon and made a courtly bow.

"The French sailor's admiration for a woman doing this job was embarrassing at first," she said when she made her descent. "But they are getting used to having a woman around now."

Perhaps the touchest job of all tackled by the WRNS is that of boat's crews. The Wrens man cutters carrying personnel dispatches, mail, and stores. The efficiency with which the crews handle craft in choppy seas and high winds brings praise even from the veteran sailors who are their passengers.

Byrd Group's Budget Plan Involves Huge Interest Sum

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—The Byrd Economy Committee called yesterday for a balanced postwar budget and a peacetime taxing program favoring the maintenance of "high levels" in business activity and employment.

Noting that the public debt on Nov. 29, 1944, totaled $214,077,915,000, the Committee termed this a "tremendous sum" requiring annual interest charges of nearly $5,000,000,000.

"The measure of the public debt," the Committee said, "may be more fully realized in the fact that it will mean a per capita debt equivalent to $1,800 for every man, woman and child in the United States."

Translating this in terms of working people, the Committee said it would mean a per capita debt "equivalent to approximately $4,200 for each employable person."

The Committee's views on the postwar budget were embodied in a report recommending congressional action shortly after the war to wipe out "unnecessary" unobligated balances on Federal appropriations or contract authorizations.

Unobligated funds on Oct. 1, the Committee said, amounted to $87,509,000,000 exclusive of anticipated deficiency and supplemental appropriations which will boost the unobligated balance "considerably." Approximately $151,000,000,000, including obligated funds, was available for expenditure on that date, the Committee reported.

The Committee reported that of $49,318,000,000 available to the War Department during the year ending June 30, 1945, only $8,266,000,000 had been obligated through September. The Navy figures were $32,043,000,000 and $5,340,000,000.

As the first step toward possible postwar congressional action to terminate unobligated balances, the Committee recommended that Congress require the Budget Bureau to submit for consideration a report on the condition of balances within six months after the conclusion of European and Japanese hostilities.

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COCKER Spaniel puppies, reg., delivery arranged. Call any time Saturday and Sunday; after 4 daily. Helen Zimmermann, 1 Hill Street, Tel. 133, North Reading, Mass.

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Apply U. S. Employment Service Office, Boston

EXPERIENCED stenographer and experienced bookkeeper wanted; to work in New York City. State experience and salary desired. Write Box G-33, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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BOOKKEEPER WANTED
Must be able to do double entry bookkeeping and typing.
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WANTED—Christian Scientist to care for infant of working couple; no other children; other help; country; accessible; conditions ideal; experience in infant care optional. Write qualifications. Write Box F-21, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

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Who has winter job in private school or college, and would like steady, well-paying job in children's camp, summers. Box R-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C.—Responsible working housekeeper for 4-room apartment for business couple, child attending school all day; sleep in or out; good salary. Tel. At. 9-5924 between 8-9:30 p. m. or before 9 a. m.

COOK for private school for boys of excellent character. Write qualifications, age and family. W. M. MEACHAM, Headmaster, Farm and Trade School, Boston 4, Mass.

EXPERIENCED stenographer and experienced bookkeeper wanted; to work in New York City. State experience and salary desired. Write Box G-32, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

DINING ROOM SUPERVISOR for private school for boys of excellent character; write qualifications, age and family. W. M. Meacham, FARM AND TRADE SCHOOL, Boston 4, Mass.

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Ask for Miss Hall

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

COLLEGE graduate, major in education, followed by school of speech, wishes promotional and contact work; references exchanged. Box R-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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BUY MORE WAR BONDS

Today's Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	64	64	64	+1¾a
Abr & Stras3¾ae †	10	63	63	63	—1
ACF-Brill Motor	15	10⅛	10	10	
Acme Steel 3a	1	64½	64½	64½	+1½
Adams Exp .60e	15	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Air Reduction 1a	6	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	— ¼
Alaska Juneau	12	6	6	6	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	775	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
Allegheny pf	65	37¼	36½	36½	+ ¼
Alleg pr pf	9	61¾	61	61¼	+ ¼
Alleg Lud Stl 2e	7	28⅞	28¾	28¾	+ ⅛
Al Chem & Dye 6	4	157	156½	157	+1
Allied Mills 3e	4	32⅛	32	32	+ ¼
Allied Strs 1	12	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
Allis-Ch Mfg1.65e	3	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	113½	113½	113½	+ ½
Alpha P Cem 1	3	23½	23⅜	23½	+ ¼
Amal Leather	4	4	4	4	+ ½
Amerada Pet 3	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Am Ag Ch D 1.20a	2	27½	27½	27½	
AmAirlines new 1e	5	43¾	42¾	42¾	— ¾
Am Bank Note 1e	6	21⅜	21⅛	21⅛	+ ⅛
Am Bosch 1e	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Am BrakeSh 1.15e	2	45⅞	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Am Cable & Rad	56	12⅛	11⅞	12	
Am Can 3	6	92½	91	92½	+2
Am Car & F 2½e	4	41⅛	40⅜	40⅜	— ⅞
Am Chain & C 2	3	26½	26½	26½	+ ¼
Am Colortype .85e	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Am Crystal Sugar	2	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+ ¼
Am Crys S pf 6 †	20	107	107	107	—1¼
Am Distil	49	36¼	34¾	34¾	— ⅝
Am Encaus Tiling	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Am European .90e	3	11½	11½	11½	
Am & For Pow	23	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Am & FP 6 pf 6k	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	
Am & FP 7 7k	4	99	99	99	
Am & F P 2 pf	4	21½	21⅛	21⅜	— ⅜
Am Hide & Leath	3	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Am-Hawaii SS 3	1	37	37	37	
Am Internat .40e	5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Am Invest III .60	5	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Am Locomo 1.30e	27	28⅛	27½	27⅝	
Am Locom pf 7	1	111	111	111	
Am M&Fdy .80	11	24½	23¾	24⅛	— ¼
Am M & Met 1	2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ¼
Am Metal 1¼e	3	25½	25¼	25¼	— ¼
Am NewsCol.80 †	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Pow & Lt	7	2½	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Am P&L $6 pf	27	62¼	62	62	
Am P&L $5 pf	33	55¾	55	55⅜	+ ¾
Am Rad&StS .40	17	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
Am R Mill .80	43	15⅞	15½	15½	— ⅜
Am RM pf 4½ †	260	77	76¾	77	+ ⅛
Am Safe Raz 1¾e	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	+ ¼
Am Seating	5	19¼	19	19¼	
Am Sh Bldg 3e †	40	35½	35½	35½	— ½
Am Smelt & R 2a	27	40⅝	40⅜	40½	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&R pf7 †	70	163	162½	163	+1
Am Stl Fdrs 2	32	28½	27⅞	28	— ¼
Am Stores 1	2	17	17	17	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	54⅝	54⅛	54½	+ ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	14	164⅞	164⅝	164¾	— ⅛
Am Tobacco 3a	2	66	65½	66	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	7	66¼	66	66¼	+ ¼
Am Tob pf 6 †	70	144⅝	144⅛	144⅝	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	36	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
Am Viscose 2	9	46⅜	46	46¼	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Woolen	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am Wool pf 12k	1	106½	2106½	106½	+ ½
Am Zinc L & S	29	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Am Zinc pr pf 5k	1	65	64	65	+2
Anaconda C 2½e	30	28½	28⅛	28¼	— ⅛
Anac W & C 1 †	40	38	38	38	— ⅛
Anchor H G 1e	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ½
APW Prod	17	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Armour & Co	30	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
Armour pr pf 6k	3	103⅛	103	103⅛	+ ⅝
Armstrong C 1¾e	2	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
Arnold Const ½a	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Artloom Corp .40	3	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Assd Dry Goods 1	16	19⅜	19	19⅜	+ ⅛
Assc D Gds1.65	100	110	109	110	+1
Atch T & S F 6	29	80⅞	79½	79⅝	— ⅞
Atch T & S pf 5	2	105	105	105	+ ⅛
Atl Coast Line 3e	13	51½	50¼	50¼	—1½
Atl G&WIndies 3e	4	3½	3	3⅓	+ ⅓
Atl Refining 1¼e	2	31¼	30¾	30¾	— ¼
Atlas Corp ½e	5	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow 3½e †	130	61⅝	61⅜	61⅜	— ½
Austn pfA5½k †	10	78	78	78	— ½
Auto Car Co	8	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
Aviation Corp .20e	55	5⅛	4⅞	5	
Bald Loco ctf1½e	12	26⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ¼
Balt & Ohio	1	10½	10¼	10¼	
Balt & Ohio pf	81	19⅞	19½	19⅝	+ ¼
Bangor & Ar	4	14¼	14	14	
Barber Asph 1½e	32	33⅜	32¾	32¾	— ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60a	15	16¾	16½	16½	
Barker Bros ½e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 4	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Beech Airc 1e	3	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Bell Airc 1e	5	14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 3	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	— ¼
Best Foods 1e	7	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
Ben Ind Ln 1.35e	2	20	19⅞	20	+ ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	39⅞	39¼	39⅜	— ⅜
Beth Steel 6	39	65½	64⅝	64⅞	
Beth Steel pf 7	1	129½	129½	129½	
Black&Deck 1.60a	4	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	— ¼
Blaw-Knox .70e	57	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 2e	16	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
Bohn Al & Br 3	1	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	50	96¾	96½	96¾	+1¾
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	53⅞	52⅞	53⅞	+ ⅝
Bono Strs 2	5	46	45½	45½	— ⅜
Borden Co 1.70e	6	33⅝	33⅛	33½	
Borg-Warner 1.60	13	39⅝	39½	39½	+ ¼
Boston & Maine	3	6	6	6	
Braniff Airw .60	25	20⅜	20	20	— ½
Bridgeport Br .90e	14	10⅜	10⅛	10⅛	
Brunswick-Balke 1	4	24¾	24½	24½	— ¼
Briggs Mfg 2	5	39⅛	38¾	38¾	— ¼
Brklyn Un Gas 3½e	15	22¼	21¾	22	
Bucyrus-Erie .70e	26	14	13¾	14	+ ⅜
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	20	126½	126⅜	126½	+1
Budd Mfg	38	11	10⅝	10⅞	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	60	76¼	76	76¾	+ ¼
Budd Wheel ¾e	5	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
Bullard Co ½e	6	20¾	20½	20¾	+ ⅜
Bulova Watch 2	2	44¼	44¼	44¼	— ⅛
Burlington Mills 2	43	39½	39⅛	39½	
Burr Add Mach .60	27	14⅜	14	14⅜	+ ⅛
Bush Term ¾e	9	8	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Butler Bros .60	6	15	15	15	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	2	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝	
Butte C & Z 1¾e	2	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Byers AM Co ½e	6	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Byers AM pf 7	2	96	94½	96	+2
Byron Jackson 1¾e	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ½
Callahan Z-Lead	13	1⅛	1	1⅛	
Calum & Hec .80	30	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
Camebell Wy 1¾e	9	21	20¾	20¾	
Can Dry G Ale 1 †	2	30½	30½	30½	— ⅛
Can South Ry 3 †	40	47	47	47	+ ¼
Canad Pacific 1e	61	12⅛	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
Cap Adm pf 3 †	50	54¼	54	54	— ¼
Caro C & O 5 †	5	118½	118½	118½	— ⅛
Carpenter Stl 2½e	2	32	32	32	
Carrier Corp	9	21⅜	21	21	— ⅜
Carr & Gen .20a	2	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
Case (JI) Co 1¾e	6	37	36¾	36¾	+ ¼
Case pfd Tractor 7	7	51	50½	50½	
Celanese Corp 1½a	6	38¼	37½	37½	— ½
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	127	127	127	
Celanese 1stpf4¾	2	104	104	104	— ¼
Celotex Corp ½	5	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½	8	20¾	20½	20¾	
Cent Foundry	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
Cent R R N J	4	11⅞	11½	11½	— ⅛
Cent Violeta S 3e	2	27¾	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Cerro de Pas 3	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	30	7⅛	7	7	+ ⅛
Certain-teed pf †	80	130	128½	130	+1½
Chain Belt 1	5	23	22½	23	+ ½
Champ Pap & F 1	5	30	29¾	30	+1¼
Ches & Ohio 3a	30	50⅝	50	50	— ½
Chi & E III	37	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ½
Chi & E III A 2e	23	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ½
Chi Grt West	21	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	30	24⅞	24¼	24¼	— ½
Chi Mail Or 3ae	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
Chi & N W 5e	30	26⅜	26	26	— ¼
Chi & NWpf .20e	16	57¼	56½	56½	— ⅝
Chi Pneu Tool 2	8	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
Chickasha Cot 0 1	1	16½	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
Childs Co	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
Chrysler Corp 3	20	93	92	92¼	— ½
City I&F 1.20	2	21	21	21	+ ⅛
City Invest †	54	30⅞	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
City Invest pf †	10	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	— ⅜
City Stores ½	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	
Clark Equip 3	1	51	51	51	+1
Clev Graph Br 2	1	43	43	43	+ ¼
Climax Molyb1.20a	10	34⅞	34⅜	34⅞	+ ⅜
Cluett Peabody 2	4	37¾	37⅜	37¾	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	130	62¼	62¼	62¼	— ¾
Colgate-Plm ½a	6	31⅛	31⅛	31½	+ ½
Colgate-Ppf4¼ †	10	107	107	107	
Collins & Aik 1	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Col Fuel & Iron 1	13	23⅛	22	23	— ¼
Col & South	50	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
Col&South 1pf †	50	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅜
Col & South2pf †	490	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅜

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day's sales	2,135,780
1944 volume to date	248,822,500
1943 volume to date	268,753,585

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Colo B'cast A1.80e	9	35½	34¼	35½	
Colum G&E 1.20e	234	4¼	4	4¼	+ ¼
Col G&E 6 pf 6	3	96½	96	96	—1
Col G&E 5 pf5 †	30	92¾	92½	92½	— ¼
Colum Pict ½e	6	22⅝	22	22	
Comm Credit 2	11	38½	38	38⅜	— ¼
Comm Invest Tr 2	17	44⅝	44	44	— ½
Comm Solv ¾e	13	16⅞	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅛
Commwth Ed 1.40	36	29	28¾	29	+ ⅛
Com with&Southn	47	1⅛	⅝	1⅛	+ ⅛
Conn & So pf 3¾k	19	95	94⅞	95	+ ½
Conde Nast 1e	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
Congoleum-Nairn1a	5	26	26	26	
Consol Cigar 2a	2	29	29	29	
Consol Cigpf4¾ †	70	102½	102	102½	+ ½
Cons Copper .10e	26	3¾	3⅜	3¾	
Cons Edison 1.60	29	25	24¾	24¾	
Cons Eqts pf 5	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	
Con Film pf 1k	1	29	29	29	— ⅛
Cons Laund .85e	3	11¾	11¾	11¾	+ ⅛
Cons Nat Gas 1a	4	12	11⅞	12	
Cons RR Cuba pf	3	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ¼
Cons Vultee 2	32	18⅜	18	18	— ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾	2	25⅛	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
Consol'n Coal	41	21⅝	20⅝	21¼	+ ⅛
Container Co 1¼e	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Bak ¾e	16	8⅞	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Cont Can 1	17	38	37¾	37⅞	+ ⅛
Cont Dia Fib ½e	2	10⅞	10¾	10¾	
Cont Motors .60	241	9¼	9	9⅛	+ ¼
Cont Oil Del 1.20	4	32⅛	31¾	32	
Cont Steel 2e	1	30½	30	30	—1
Copper Bess 1½e	2	17	16⅞	16⅞	
Cooper Bess pf3 †	30	47	46½	47	+1
CopperweldStl .80	12	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
Corn Exch 2.40	140	56	55¾	55¾	— ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	5	60	59¾	59¾	— ⅛
Cornell-D E .80	3	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Coty Interna †	1	3½	3½	3½	
Crane Co 1a	13	26¾	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	40	109	109	109	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½	5	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1	11	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	+ ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	120	103½	103½	103½	— ¼
Crown Cork & S 1	2	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+1⅞
Crucible Steel 3e	28	36	35½	35½	— ½
Crucible Stl pf 5	3	89½	89½	89½	+ ½
Cuba R R pf	120	28½	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
Cuban-A Sug 1e	5	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ⅛
Cudahy Pack .30e	3	26½	26⅛	26⅜	— ⅛
Cuneo Press 1½a	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	22	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	
Curtis Pub pf5g	110	130½	130	130	— ½
Curtiss-Wright ¾ae	22	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
DavisonChem 1¼e	2	15⅞	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
Deere & Co 2e	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
Deisel-W-G 17ge	2	22⅞	22¾	22¾	
Del & Hudson	11	35¾	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	38	9	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Detroit Edi 1.20	2	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ⅛
Devoe&RayA 1a †	160	40	40	40	+ ¼
Diam Match 1½	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	+ ¼
Dist Co-Sq h2.22	5	36¾	36¾	36¾	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	3	105	105	105	
Dixie C A 2½ †	10	47¾	47¾	47¾	+ ¼
Doehler Die Cas 2e	3	45¾	45⅜	45⅜	— ⅜
Dome Mines 1.20h	5	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
Douglas Airc 5e	8	69¾	69¼	69½	+ ⅛
Dow Chem 3	7	121½	120¼	121	+1
Dresser Indust 2e	9	57¼	56¼	56¾	— ¼
Dunhill Int	3	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
Duplan Corp .70a	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
duPont deN 5¼e	3	159¼	159	159	
Eagle Pich Ld .60	24	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
Eastern Air L	3	40⅞	40⅞	40⅞	— ⅛
East S Stl .20e	2	23½	23	23	— ½
Eastman Kodak 5	2	176	176	176	+ ½
Eaton Mfg 3	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	— ¼
Edis Bros St .60a	2	24	24	24	
El Auto-Lite 2	1	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ¼
Elec Boat 1¼2e	42	15½	15¼	15⅜	
El&Mus Ind .08e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
El Power & Lt	100	4⅛	4	4	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	10	103½	103	103½	+ ¾
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	109½	108¾	109½	+ ¾
El Paso N G 2.40	2	24¼	24	24¼	+ ¼
EmersonElMfg.80e	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
Eng Pub Service	25	16⅞	16⅞	16⅜	— ¼
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	70	102	101	102	—1
EPSS5¼pf5½ †	60	162⅞	162	162	—2
Equit Off Bldg	10	13⅜	11½	13⅜	
Erie R R 1	16	13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
Erie R R 1	59	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Evans Products ½	5	17⅞	17¾	17¾	
Exchange Buf .45e	10	5⅛	4¾	5⅛	+ ⅛
Farns Tel & Rad	6	13¾	13½	13½	
Fed Lt & Tr 1¾e	3	16⅝	16⅝	16½	— ⅛
FedMng&Sm 3½e	4	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Fed Mogul 1¾e	2	24	23½	23½	+ ¼
Fed Mot Tr .40a	16	9⅝	9⅜	9½	+ ⅛
FedDStrs pf4¾ †	10	105	105	105	
Ferro Enam 1	4	24½	24¼	24½	
Fid P Ins 1.60a	3	52¼	52¼	52¼	+ ⅛
Flintkote .90e	3	24⅛	24	24	— ⅛
Florence Stove 2	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
FollansbeeStl pf †	130	47¾	47½	47½	+ ½
Food Fair Strs 1	1	15½	15½	15½	
Food Mach 1¾e	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+1¼
Foster Wheel 1a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ⅛
FranciscoSugar½e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Frank Simon pf †	30	135	135	135	+5
Freeport Sulph 2	9	32½	32¼	32½	+ ¼
FruehaufTpf4½ †	40	114½	114½	114½	
Gabriel 1¼e	4	6	6	6	
Gair Robert .30e	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Gair Robt pf 1.20	4	16¾	16⅜	16¾	
Gamewell Co 3 †	190	54¾	53¾	54¾	
Gardner Denver 1	2	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Gar Wood Ind .40	32	7½	7⅜	7½	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cpf2¾ †	20	58½	58½	58½	
Gen Am Invest	12	15¾	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	108	108	108	
Gen Baking .60	8	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	+ ¼
Gen Cable	8	6¾	6½	6⅝	+ ¼
Gen Cable A	13	20⅜	19⅞	20½	+ ¼
Gen Cable pf7k †	60	118½	118½	118½	+ ¼
Gen Cigar 1a	4	28	28	28	+ ¼
Gen Elec 1.40	23	40¾	38⅞	40⅜	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.60	14	41⅜	40⅝	41⅜	+ ⅜
Gen G & El A	31	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 3	17	64⅜	64⅛	64⅜	— ⅛
Gen Prec Eq 1	16	23½	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Gen Print Ink .40	3	9¼	9¼	9¾	
Gen Pub Service	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Gen Ry Sig 1½e	18	31½	31	31	
Gen Real&Ut(new)	2	4⅛	4	4	
Gen Refract 1.10e	7	22¼	21¾	21¾	— ½
Gen Shoe 1	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
Gen S Cst pf 6k †	60	109¾	109	109¾	+1⅜
Gen Tel 1.60	2	26¾	26½	26¾	+ ⅛
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	16	24¾	24¾	24¾	
Gen T&R pf4½ †	5	105	105	105	
GilletteSafR .80a	32	14¼	14	14	
Gimbel Bros .90e	9	22¼	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Gimbel Bros 5½pf6	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	+ ¼
Glidden Co .90e	6	25¼	25	25¼	
Goebel Brew .20	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Gold&Stk Tel 6 †	60	163	160	162	—2
Goodrich BF 2	9	54¼	54	54	— ⅛
Goodyear T&R 2	9	50⅞	50¾	50⅞	
Goth Hosiery ½e	9	16	16	16	
Graham-Paige Mot	17	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	
Granby Con M 30e	2	43½	43½	43½	
Gran City S .525e	2	14⅞	14⅝	14⅝	
Gt North Ry pf 2e	42	46¾	46½	46½	— ¼
Gt West Sug 1.80e	1	29⅛	29	29⅛	+ ¼
Greyhound C 1.40a	12	23¾	23½	23½	
Grum AirCen 1¼e	5	28¼	28	28	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	18	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ½
Gulf Oil 1a	15	49¼	49⅛	49¼	
Hack W pfA13¾ †	30	28⅛	28	28	
Hall W F Print 1a	3	22	22	22	— ¼
Harb-Walker 1	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ¼
Hat Cor Am A 1½e	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Hayes Indust ¾e	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Hayes Mfg	21	7⅛	7	7	
HazelAtlasGl5 †	90	109	108½	109	+1
Hecht Co 1.20	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
Hercules Motor 1	1	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
HerculesPow 21½e	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ¼
Hinde&D Pap 1½e	2	25	25	25	+ ¼
Hires C E 1.20a	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
Holland Furn 2	6	45½	45	45	Dec 15
Hollander&Son 1a	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¼
Holly Sugar 1	7	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	Dec 15
Homestake Min	3	43½	42¾	43¼	+ ¼
Houd Hers B 1	5	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
Household Fin 4	2	71¾	71	71	+ ¼
Household F pf5 †	10	108½	108½	108½	
HoustonL&P 3.60	2	67½	67	67½	+ ¾

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Chge
Houston Oil	42	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅜
Howe Sound 1¾e	5	16½	16¼	16¼	— ⅜
Hudson & Man	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	
Hudson Motor .40	12	15¼	15	15	
Hupp Motor	10	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	30	30	30	
Illinois Central	44	21½	20¾	20¾	— ⅜
Ill CentralLL 4 †	1	73½	73½	73½	— ⅜
Ill Cent pf	6	54¼	53	53	—1
IndplsPw&Lt 1.20	8	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	5	40⅜	40⅛	40⅜	+ ⅛
Inger-Rand 6	2	107¼	107¼	107¼	+1
Inland Steel 4½e	1	83¾	83¾	83¾	—1
Inspiration COp 1	10	12	11⅞	11⅞	
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Interlakelron .35e	21	9¾	9½	9½	
Int BusMachineba	2	186	185	186	+3
Int Harvest2.60a	4	82	81¾	82	+ ½
Int Harvester pf7†	20	180	180	180	
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Int Min & Ch 1e	5	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅜
Int Mining	33	5⅛	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can 1.60

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Says Salesmen Now Nation's Need

By Roger Babson

BABSON PARK, Mass.—When Vice-President Wallace spoke to the C. I. O. convention in Chicago he gave "small business" a big hand. This drew another big hand from the Conventioneers. Said he in substance: "After the war, this nation eventually must provide sixty million jobs. To promote employment, I urge that a man of ambition and ideas find a shack in an alley, start up a business, and hire workers."

Mr. Wallace further asked for tax relief for "the little man with the big idea." Although constructive in intent, Mr. Wallace's talk stopped far short of the core of the trouble. When the unemployment crisis emerges—three years, say after warfare ends—why more "shops"? The need will not be for more inside shops but for more outside salesmen. Small businesses rent stores but they do not make jobs.

Says Salesmen Real Need

Shortage of salesmanship will be the reef on which some of Mr. Wallace's cleverest mechanics may fall apart. Apparently some of the employment analysts invite disillusionment if they believe that every expert tool-maker can take his patent or project and shoe string it into a fast-growing, heavily-pay-rolled industry.

The mechanical genius normally is an indifferent businessman. He can handle any metal but gold or silver. He can hold to the thousandth of an inch more readily than the hundredth of a dollar. Thomas A. Edison who was somewhat of an inventor, used to say: "It takes more to get an idea rolling than to get the idea."

I would be the last to disparage humble beginnings. My own business activities originated 40 years ago in the kitchen of a cottage on a narrow street in a quiet village; but the growth was very slow. Most large employers of labor today treasure faded photographs of the modest buildings where the enterprises began. But the men who created these industries spent their time outside selling on the road, not inside waiting for customers. Also, may we remember what U. S. failure statistics show.

With all good will toward aspiring founders, the evidence compiled by the credit reporting agencies proves the frailty of lone-man ventures. There are long years of battling before the corner is turned and the enterprise can provide employment in any substantial volume. Unless all past records are meaningless, the only prompt and realistic way to enlarge "Help Wanted" advertising columns is by strengthening the selling and merchandising campaigns of existing and established concerns.

Nobody begrudges independence of action. Aspiration is at the heart of Americanism. However, thousands of strongly connected salesmen, allied with sound organizations, are in reality in business for themselves. Backed by resources and reserves, well-placed salesmen win a free-swinging career—and a breadth of accomplishment — impossible for the average hand-to-mouth, caged proprietor. Ostensibly the proprietor is his own boss and working for himself. In truth, he may be the unregistered employee of his creditors. He may be paying a ceiling price for his tin badge of independence.

Tax relief will aid. Less interference by Washington is urgent. However, you recall that failures were high even back when tax levies were low. Moreover, the first essential of taxation is to have something to tax. That something originates from outside salesmen—who also have their "big idea," namely, the power and inspiration of teamwork.

Therefore, as a statistician grounded in the records, I insist that a set-up of merchandizing efficiency is the most hopeful answer to the question of how a man can help most to create sixty million jobs. Furthermore, this likewise answers the query: What is the best preparation for those who want to have a business of their own? It is, become an outside salesman for an established concern.

New O. E. M. I. Head

A. W. Vanderhoof

Vice-president and general manager of Standard Duplicating Machines Corporation, Everett, Mass., who has been named president of the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute. Mr. Vanderhoof, who has served on the board of directors of the Institute for the past two years, is the youngest man ever honored with the post of presidency.

Wickard's Plan Seen Way Out For Cotton Industry's Dilemma

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

The cotton dilemma has now been brought forcefully to the attention of the American public. The testimony before the House subcommittee on postwar agricultural planning in a week-long conference Dec. 4 to 9, which Southern Congressmen described as "one of the most important gatherings in the South's history," brought out clearly that cotton is in an uneconomic bargaining position, though its political bargaining position is excellent, and that without a willingness on the part of the cotton-growing section to face realities, its future cannot be described as other than dark. The two big threats today are the growing acceptance of cheap synthetic fibers and expanding foreign output of cotton at levels well under the American domestic price.

Two Opposing Viewpoints

Last week's conference brought proponents of two opposing viewpoints face to face: Those who favored high prices supported by subsidies, or, in other words, the taxpayers' money, and those who advocated a free market, with prices determined by actual competition. The former were represented by Congressmen from the farm area and farm organizations; the latter were ginners, distributing and shipping men, commodity exchanges, banks and railroads. The former want a two-price system, with low-priced cotton for the foreign market, subsidized by tax money, and high-priced cotton for the domestic market, held up by a parity formula.

The farm people feel assured that the two-price system will prevail. Legislators have been impressed with the importance of cotton in the national economy, more particularly as one third of the country's population is found in the 16 principal cotton states. They feel that the cotton industry must be kept on an even keel, since the loss of cotton growers through inability to dispose of their product would create widespread unemployment which would be reflected in loss to other areas whose products find a market in the South.

Though the economics of the marketplace would ordinarily call for each commodity standing on its own feet, the situation in respect to cotton is such that haste must be made slowly. Millions of people depend on this cash crop. A slump in returns means distress and idle workmen. A sympathetic approach must resolve the economic answer with human needs. Common sense says that Government money cannot continue to be a prop to a crop continually producing a surplus. At the same time, the population of the Cotton Belt must live; they must get income enough for a decent livelihood. What then is the answer?

The Wickard Proposal

It seems to this observer that the proposal of Claude Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, made before the cotton conference last week, is an excellent one. He recognizes the plight of the industry and still sees the necessity of obeying the law of supply and demand. In essence, his plan is a compromise. He would do away with two prices for cotton, suggesting the same price for domestic sale as for sale abroad. Then, to make it possible for the farmer to get along on his reduced domestic price, Mr. Wickard would allow the farmer income payments based on his reduction in cotton growing and his entry into new farm operations. In other words, the answer in large part would be diversification, as pointed out in a previous article on this page on Sept. 16.

Mr. Wickard admits his plan means heavy Government spending, but it has the merit of offering a descending scale of support to the farmer as the latter gradually shifts to other crops for which the market is not glutted. He thinks that in four or five years this subsidy would cease, and that it "would cushion the descent of cotton prices to a new level and make allowance for the time required to readjust farming practices and systems."

He thinks it extremely likely if the present program is continued that the Government will wind up with being the sole buyer and seller of all the cotton produced. Such a result would mean all-out Government control and it would, says Dr. W. I. Myers of Cornell University, "limit the freedom of a farmer to work out a profitable business and make the nation poorer, not richer."

Cotton No Longer King

The problem is due, of course, to an overproduction of one commodity, because the community for generations has been geared to produce very little else. A one-crop area always is in a vulnerable position. It was thought that the surplus could always be sold abroad, but when foreign lands began to produce cotton cheaply and rayon entered the picture in a large way, then the cotton growers had to fall back on Federal help. That they were reluctant to reduce their one-crop mainstay is understandable, and it is probable they did not recognize that King Cotton had really been toppled from his throne.

The time has come to face the reality. Other nations can undersell us abroad. They are increasing or planning to increase their cotton acreages. By maintaining artificially high prices at home, America has encouraged production abroad; literally it has been pricing itself out of foreign markets. And now Congress plans to subsidize the sale of what is not consumed at home, a process similar to dumping and almost certain to lead to resentment abroad and even to reprisals. If this country is raising twice as much as it consumes and there is no adequate market abroad, it is logical to find a formula for reducing output. Such a formula would have to be Federally applied to be workable.

The Wickard formula takes cognizance of the fact that impersonal economic forces cannot be long ignored, that the country at large is not obligated indefinitely to make up to the cotton grower the difference between world and domestic prices on excess production. It would pay the farmer but on a progressively declining scale, as he mechanized his operations or shifted his acreage to products in better demand than cotton. It looks to more efficient production by low-cost production and the gradual elimination of high-cost producers.

Subsidy Schemes Self-Defeating

Whether the cotton area at large can be induced to accept such a sensible program is open to doubt. Its spokesmen have not acknowledged that subsidy schemes are self-defeating or that Federal controls to guarantee one area against the rigors of world competition are not in the public interest. In fact, some have already expressed themselves as against a plan that cuts subsidies or weakens price support. The industry is certainly in need of some statesman who will look to the long-term welfare of the Cotton Belt. Economists point out that that welfare is not along the lines of continued subsidies which bolsters excess output, but on a road which leads to free or competitive markets.

If present policies are continued, the cotton growers may lose a substantial part, perhaps most, of their former export market. When that takes place they will have to cut production in half. Such a possibility will be hastened when the war ends, because then foreign competition will be stronger than before. And new fibers—better fibers—will compete. Already rayon and staple fiber has reached an output equivalent to between 7 and 8 million bales of cotton annually.

Some such plan as Secretary Wickard's should receive public support, since it is to the interest of the nation as a whole. Beneficiaries of subsidies are never the initiators of programs which will deprive them of such supports. Either the cotton industry must develop a vast new market for its product or it will have to face drastic readjustment of its entire economy.

16 Industries Show 10 P. C. Gain in 1943

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Total net profits after taxes, increased 10 per cent in 1943 over 1942 in 16 industry groups manufacturing wartime products part II of a Securities and Exchange Commission study on profits and operations of American listed corporations disclosed.

The entire survey—covering 118 industry groups with total assets in 1943 of $62,000,000,000—is being released in five parts. The information was compiled at the request of government agencies from annual reports filed with the commission.

In 1942, the 267 companies in the group included in Part II reported $546,000,000 profit after taxes on $13,860,000,000 total sales, compared with $600,000,000 profit after taxes in 1943 on $19,358,000,000 sales. Net profit before taxes was reported at $2,000,000,000 in 1942 and $2,765,000,000 in 1943, an increase of 38 per cent.

Half Billion Refund

More than $500,000,000 already has been refunded to the Government by these companies as a voluntary price reduction preliminary to renegotiation. Fewer than 3 per cent of the companies have not renegotiated for 1942. A larger percentage is still to renegotiate 1943's business.

The number of companies reported in each group and the net profit after income taxes in 1943 follow:

Agricultural machinery and tractors—10 companies, $60,820,000.

Aircraft and aircraft equipment—29 companies, $104,162,000.

Bolts, nuts and rivets—6 companies, $4,483,000.

Electrical supplies and equipment—33 companies, $90,475,000.

Construction, mining and related machinery—13 companies, $15,026,000.

Engines and turbines—9 companies, $14,359,000.

General industrial machinery—40 companies, $46,921,000.

Metal working machinery—29 companies, $35,021,000.

Printing trades machinery—6 companies, $4,589,000.

Special-industry machinery—20 companies, $20,490,000.

Office machinery and equipment—4 companies, $23,757,000.

Radio and radio equipment—19 companies, $30,110,000.

Railroad equipment—20 companies, $52,725,000.

Screw machine products — 3 companies, $576,000.

Tire and other rubber products—16 companies, $69,092,000.

Screw Machines Lead

The largest increase in net profit after taxes as a per cent of net worth was the 16.7 per cent reported by the screw machine products group. This was the only group reporting a larger per centage of profit on sales during 1943 than in 1942.

The aircraft and aircraft equipment group of 29 companies reported the smallest net profit after taxes on sales and the second highest return on net profit as a percentage of net worth. Net profit after taxes dropped from 2.1 per cent in 1942 to 1.5 per cent in 1943 while the net worth percentage dropped from 30.4 per cent to 28.3 per cent.

Permutit Co. Head

Henry W. Foulds

Elected president of the Permutit Company, manufacturers of water conditioning equipment, to succeed W. Spencer Robertson, who has been president for the past 15 years. Mr. Robertson is to become chairman of the board. Mr. Foulds has been executive vice-president since 1935.

C. I. O.-U. S. Steel Wage Negotiations Remain at Impasse

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Wage negotiations between United Steelworkers (C. I. O.) and the United States Steel Corporation remained at an impasse last night despite C. I. O. efforts to win Goverment support.

C. I. O. President Philip Murray and his associates, who are seeking to incorporate a WLB directive in a proposed contract, conferred with Economic Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson and Chester A. Bowles, Price Administrator. The latter advised that the OPA report and decision on the effect of WLB wage adjustments on steel prices would be available next Thursday or Friday.

Mr. Murray said the steel workers had insisted that the WLB directive be made a part of the collective bargaining contract which was being discussed with the company in Pittsburgh until negotiations were deadlocked.

The WLB had ruled on Nov. 25 on 13 so-called "fringe" demands for approximately 485,000 workers in 86 basic steel companies.

The steel corporation, through Vice-President John A. Stephens, contended that the WLB order required that sections dealing with increased vacation pay, shift differentials of four and six cents an hour on the afternoon and night shifts, and a maximum wage increase of five cents an hour for elimination of alleged rate inequities, were to become effective only after OPA or Mr. Vinson's approval.

The companies have contended they need higher prices for steel in order to grant the wage increases.

More New York Skyscrapers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 16—Further expansion of Rockefeller Center, with new skyscrapers to cost from $50,000,000 to $100,000,000, joined the list of postwar building projects here today following confirmation that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, the world's largest petroleum organization, plans to erect new headquarters in this section as soon as conditions permit.

The project will extend Rockefeller Center another full block to the north, and the new buildings, which will be in the block bounded by Fifth Avenue, Fifty-first Street, Sixth Avenue and Fifty-second Street, will conform in design and construction with the other skyscrapers in the area.

When the skyscrapers are completed, Standard Oil will move into the new quarters all their office force now deployed in buildings throughout New York and New Jersey.

Construction of the new units will make it necessary for the Rockefeller group to take over several relatively new buildings now on the land it seeks to acquire.

Among the buildings that would have to go is the branch of the National City Bank at No. 11 West Fifty-first Street, a two-and-a-half story building.

A 54-room home built in 1881 by the late William H. Vanderbilt is also in this area, which, if it is razed, will mark the end of the seven great homes built on Fifth Avenue by the Vanderbilt family. Smaller buildings affected include the Women's Republican Club and many brownstone houses which have been converted into business establishments.

Power Production Higher

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power distribution in the week ended Dec. 9 amounted to 4,538,012,000 kilowatthours against 4,524,257,000 in the previous week, the Edison Electric Institute reported. In the corresponding week of 1943 the sendout was 4,566,905,000 watthours.

Exchange Announces Personnel Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Emil Schram, President of the New York Stock Exchange, has announced the following changes in the executive staff, effective on January 1, 1945. These changes were approved by the Board of Governors.

Edward C. Gray, promoted from assistant vice-president to vice-president. Mr. Gray will continue as director of the Department of Member Firms.

Arthur H. Franklin, promoted from treasurer of the Exchange to first vice-president of the Stock Clearing Corporation. Mr. Franklin succeeds John Dassau, who has resigned as first vice-president of the Stock Clearing Corporation effective December 31, 1944, to become a partner in the Stock Exchange member firm of Ungerleider & Company.

Charles Klem, Assistant Vice-President, also appointed treasurer of the Exchange, succeeding Mr. Franklin.

Prizes for Architectural Designs Of Auto Dealers' Buildings Offered

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT — An architectural competition for the design of automobile dealers' places of business, in which $55,000 in 60 prizes will be awarded by General Motors, has been announced by Albert Bradley, executive vice-president of the corporation.

The competition was decided on by General Motors after many dealers had indicated their postwar plans included enlarging their present buildings or building new places of business. It will supplement on a broader basis the work which has been going on for a number of years in the dealer building advisory departments of each General Motors car division.

The types of queries which dealers have been sending the car divisions indicate a need for more efficient places of business and evolve around the major functions of an automobile dealer, including sale and display of new cars, trucks and used cars, and operations of service and parts departments.

The competition is under the direction of M. E. St. Aubin, director of the General Motors Service Section. It will be conducted by the Architectural Forum and governed by competition rules of the American Institute of Architects.

The competition will run from Jan. 1 to midnight of April 16, 1945. Rules and regulations governing the competition may be obtained from the Architectural Forum, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York 1.

Five prizes of $5,000 each will be awarded for first place in the five major award classifications; five of $2,500 each for second place; five of $1,000 each for third place, and five of $500 each for fourth place. In addition, there will be 20 honorable mention awards and 20 special awards of $250 each.

Hunters May Again Lose Ammunitions Rations

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16 (AP)—Hunters may lose their ammunition rations again.

The War Production Board is taking steps to conserve civilian supplies since most of the small arms ammunition is required to meet a shortage in military needs, particularly in the assault against Germany.

Manufacturers meet today with WPB and military officials to try to determine the quantities of shotgun shells and rifle bullets which can be produced next year for hunters, farmers, and law-enforcement officers.

Already WPB has ordered civilian ammunition shipments halted at factories.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15

Other Massachusettts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15

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A dividend of one dollar per share on the capital stock of this Company has been declared payable January 15, 1945, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 21, 1944.

LIONEL W. UDELL
Treasurer

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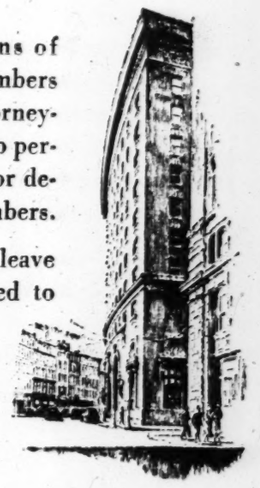
Thousands Were Helped By Appropriations To 131 Organizations From Income Of Permanent Charity Fund

In the fiscal year, July 1, 1943-June 30, 1944, the Committee on distribution of income appropriated $240,856.55 to 131 organizations to help support the work deemed by the Committee to be most in need of assistance.

This Committee is composed of seven citizens of Massachusetts familiar with charitable needs. Its members are appointed, three by judges, one by the Attorney-General and three by the directors of the Trustee. No person can be appointed a member if his religious sect or denomination is the same as that of any two other members.

Persons desiring to make gifts to charity or to leave money in trust for charitable purposes are invited to investigate the scope and purposes of the Permanent Charity Fund. The 27th Year Book will be sent on request. It explains the Fund's operations and lists its benefactions for the past year.



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Sports News

Rozzini in Starring Role For Olympics This Season

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

He hasn't been with the Olympics the full season, but in the dozen games or so that he has played for Coach Hago Harrington, Gino Rozzini of Quebec City has done all right.

In fact, he has done more than all right, and according to Harrington, he should some day step up into major league competition.

That day may not be too far distant, inasmuch as "Rosey" is the property of the Boston Bruins, and Manager Art Ross may decide on the spur of the moment to take him to the parent club.

Two Games for Pics

Rozzini will be at his familiar post on the line between Marcel Fillion and Alan Rittinger this week end as the Olympics present two hockey games at the Garden. The first will be played tonight against the New York Rovers, and the second will take place tomorrow afternoon, face-off at 3 p. m., with the Washington Lions as the opposition.

Since he has been with the Pics, Rozzini has sparkled for nine goals and eight assists for 17 points, which may not be as fast a pace as that of Tommy Brennan and his 53 points in 18 games, but which is good enough in any league.

Rozzini, a little fellow who makes up for his lack of size by his speed and cleverness around the net and in smart passing, was a teammate of the Pics' Theo Hamel on the Quebec Aces, which won the Allan Cup last winter. And Rozzini played no little part in bringing the Senior hockey championship of Canada to that team.

Smart Wings

"With smart wings like Fillion nad Rittinger," said Coach Harrington, "Rozzini really shines. It's hard to pick between this trio and our Joe Schmidt-Ross Kopak-Tommy Brennan wave, but I'll take these two lines over any in the league."

Although the Pics were beaten 8-5 in Madison Square Garden by the Rovers last Thursday night, Hago believes his club at times would be good enough to play in the American Hockey League. The game the Pics shellacked Washington Lions 15-1, for instance, he said they could have beaten most of the clubs in that minor circuit.

It is Rozzini's hope, naturally, as it is with most of the Pics, that some day he graduate to the Bruins. He realizes that every game he plays for the Olympics, however, is just so much more added valuable experience, which will stand him in good stead when he finally makes the grade.

Can't Be Blamed

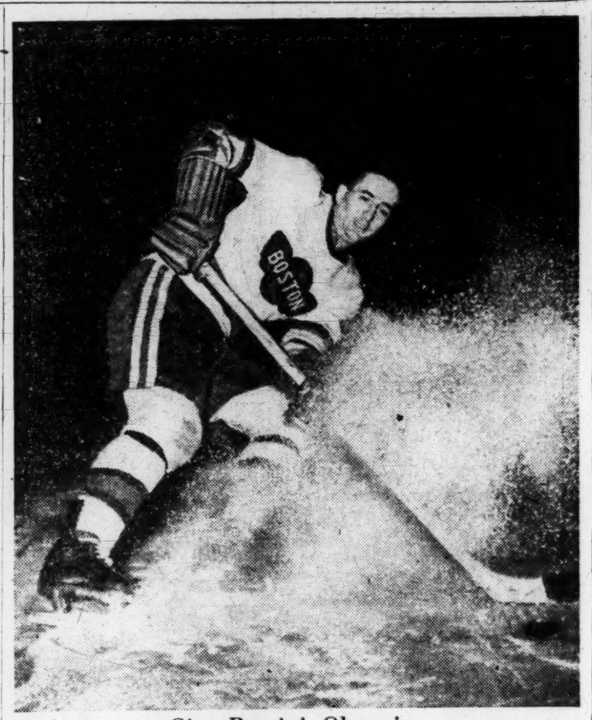
Hago cannot be blamed, on the other hand, if he hopes that Rozzini does not leave too soon. All too vivid in his mind is the 1941-42 season when the Mruins lost the Krauts to the RCAF, and when Dit Clapper and Bill Cowley were both sidelined because of injuries. That was when Ross dipped down into the ranks of the Pics and pulled up Jack McGill, Lloyd Gronsdahl, Jake Wade, and Clare Martin, and the Olympics just about fell to pieces.

"It was fortunate for us that we had built up such a big lead in the league standing," Hago declared, "for we just managed to stagger into a tie for the championship with the Rovers. At that they gave the title to the Rovers, on the basis that they had scored a few more goals."

If Ross should call Rozzini any day, Hago would send him up with his blessings. The fellow has the stuff.

* * *

The Bruins face off against Montreal Canadiens in the Forum tonight, minus Pat Egan. They will return home tomorrow, arriving here in the early evening. Their next game at the Garden will be Tuesday night against the Detroit Red Wings.



Gino Rozzini, Olympics

The property of the Boston Bruins, Gino Rozzini is getting valuable experience with the Boston Olympics, and he will be with them tonight when they face off against the New York Rovers at the Garden, and tomorrow afternoon when they meet the Washington Lions. Rozzini played for Quebec Aces, Allan Cup champions, last winter, and hopes to make the grade into the National Hockey League with the Bruins.

Snead Pulls Up To Tie for First In Richmond Open

RICHMOND, Calif., Dec. 16 (AP)—Tournament co-favorite Sam Snead and darkhorse Jimmy Walkup, Jr., tied at 139, fronted the field today as firing started on the third round of the 72-hole Richmond open golf tournament.

Snead's place at the head of the links parade was not unexpected. Walkup was the surprise of the tourney.

Unknown to the general golfing public, the 32-year-old entry from San Antonio, Texas, paced the field in the first round with a par-shattering 68 and assured a deadlock at the halfway point when he knocked in a par 71 for the Richmond Country Club course.

Snead in the throes of a comeback after 26 months of Navy service that saw him win the recent Portland open in his first out, moved into a 36-hole tie with Walkup on the final hole yesterday. He chipped in from 20 feet for an eagle 3 to post a second round 69. From here on, the Hot Springs, Va., par cracker will be the man to beat.

The course, a top hilly land overlooking the bay, is one of those to Snead's liking. Long hitters like him aren't penalized drastically because of heavy wooded rough.

Ky Laffoon, Chicago veteran, and amateur Ernie Pieper, Jr., of San Jose, Calif., trailed the co-leaders by two strokes.

A shot behind them, in the 142 bracket, were Byron Nelson, Toledo, Ohio, high money winner of the year; Newton Bassler, Carmel, Calif., Charles Congdon, Tacoma, Wash., and amateurs Ed Furgol, Detroit, and Ralph Hall, Oakland, Calif., policeman.

Bruce Coltart, Absecon, N. J., teed off from 143 and Mike Turnesa, White Plains, N. Y., from 144.

Blozis Eligible For Playoff Game

CHICAGO, Dec. 16 (AP)—Second Lieut. Al Blozis, huge tackle for the New York football Giants who didn't join the squad this year until three weeks ago, is eligible for Sunday's National Football League title playoff game with Green Bay, Commissioner Elmer Layden ruled.

The loop's rules declare a player eligible for the playoff if he has been on a club's active list for two weeks prior to the title game.

Blozis, former Georgetown University athlete, recently was graduated from an officer's training school and spent his 10-day leave playing against Brooklyn and the Washington Redskins in New York.

Widdoes Honored

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—Carroll Widdoes, who guided Ohio State to an undefeated and untied football season in his first year as head coach, last night received the New York World-Telegram's "coach of the year" award and a tribute from Columbia's Lou Little as one who had done an outstanding job.

Crimson Tide Works

TUSCALOOSA, Ala., Dec. 16 (AP)—Alabama's gridders staged their first rough workout yesterday in preparation for the Sugar Bowl game with Duke, and Coach Frank Thomas said the practice showed they needed a lot more of the same.

The Tide took advantage of mild weather by holding a two-and-a-half hour drill emphasizing defense. Three teams took turn running against one another, and the session ended with signal practice.

Haegg-Andersson Races Highlighted Track Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—A survey of the 1944 track and field season shows that Gunder Haegg, Arne Andersson, and Cornelius Warmerdam are still supreme in their specialties.

In a competitive sense, the outstanding features of the past season were the races between Haegg and Andersson in Sweden. Prior to 1943, Haegg had always been Andersson's master both in performance and time. However, while Haegg was touring this country in 1943, Andersson lowered Haegg's record for the 1,500 meters to 3:45.0 and the record for the mile to 4:02.6.

This gave added interest to their scheduled races for the 1944 outdoor season and when Haegg lowered his own two-mile record to 8:46.4 in his first appearance on June 25, he proved he was in good condition for his races against Andersson. However, in their first meeting over 1,500 meters on June 29, Andersson, after allowing Haegg to take the lead at the start, won with a better finishing sprint in 3:48.8.

One Apiece

On July 5 at Stockholm, Andersson lowered Paul Moore's record for the three-quarter mile to 2:56.6 and two days later a vastly faster Haegg defeated Andersson in a 1500-meter race in the new record time of 3:43.0. Andersson also surpassed his own previous best for the distance by finishing in 3:44.0. This gave the runners one victory each and when they met on July 14 over the same distance, Andersson was the victor in 3:48.4.

Then on July 18 came the long-awaited race over the mile and as the time indicates, it was the greatest event over that distance in the long history of the sport. Losing no time, the runners passed the first 440 yards in the exceptionally fast time of 56.8; ran the first 880 in 1:57.3 (the first time that distance had been run under two minutes in a major mile race); flashed past the three-quarters in 3:20.2; and with a last lap of 61.4, Andersson breasted the tape the winner in the new record time of 4:01.6. Haegg was also under the previous best time with 4:02.0.

Additional proof of the great merit of Andersson's performance is shown in his time of 15.5s for the last 119 yards 1 foot 9 inches—the fastest for that portion of any major mile race.

Seven days later at Stockholm, Haegg ran the fastest two miles of all time, crossing the finish line in 8:42.8. According to the Associated Press, he ran the first 440 in 60 seconds, second in 66.5, third 67.5, first mile in 4:23.0, fifth 440 in 71.0, sixth in 64.0, seventh in 63.0, and the final 440 in 61.8.

Another splendid distance performance was that by Viljo Heino of Finland on August 25th when he ran the 10,000 meters in 29:35.4. Previous best time was 29:52.6; fastest American time is 31:06.9 by Don Lash.

Young a Star

Here in our own country, Warmerdam, at the age of 29, vaulted 15 feet for the 43rd time in winning the National A. A. U. outdoor championship at New York. Outstanding among the sprinters was freshman Buddy Young, University of Illinois, with a time of 9.5 for the 100 yards, a performance that was duplicated by Jimmy O'Reilly. Best times for the 220 yards was 20.7 by the Texas schoolboy Charley Parker and 20.9 by Buddy Young.

Fastest 440 runner was Elmore Harris of Morgan State College with 47.9; Bob Kelley, University of Illinois, registered 1:51.8 for the 800 meters and 1:54.0 for the 880 yards; Don Burnham's time for the 880 was 1:54.2, while the Los Gatos, Calif., schoolboy, Bob Chambers, showed great possibilities by running the distance first in 1:55.0 and later in 1:54.4.

University of Southern California's star freshman, Al Lawrence, ran the 120-yard high hurdles in 14.4 and the 220-yard low hurdles in 23.8. Earl Audet's distance of 54.4½ was the best for the 16-lb. shot; Hugh Cannon heaved the discus 174 feet; sprinter Jimmy O'Reilly leaped 25 feet 2 inches in the broad jump; John Wilson cleared 6 feet 8 in the high jump; and Martin Biles led the javelin men with 211 feet.

H. Archie Richardson

Basketball Scores

By the Associated Press

East

Pittsburgh 62, Allegheny 30.
Marshall (Huntington, W. Va.) 52, Bucknell 49.
New York 39, Brooklyn Polytechnical 24.
Brooklyn 64, Fordham 34.
Baldwin Wallace 42, Rochester 38.
Mitchell Field 52, Morehead (Ky.) T. 47.
Florida Bombardier Training Base 34, Florida Military Academy 30.
Florida Army Air Base Mustangs 40, Florida 34.

Middle West

Akron 82, Muskingum 56.
Loras (Dubuque) 57, St. Marys (Minn.) 45.
Hendrix 34, Arkansas State T. 27.
Southern Illinois Normal 33, Illinois Wesleyan 32.
Depauw 78, Earlham 22.
Bunker Hill (Ind.) Navy 50, Kellogg Field 29.
Missouri 40, Westminster 26.
Detroit 55, Western Ontario 26.
Southeast Missouri State 49, Blytheville (Ark.) Army Air Base 38.
Olathe Naval Air Base 57, Missouri Valley 39.
Central Michigan 61, Alma 49.
Drury 53, Warrensburg (Mo.) T. 36.
Wittenberg 50, Kenyon 30.
Otterbein 48, Heidelberg 38.
Simpson C. (Indianola) 85, Carleton 28.
Baker 36, Ottawa 33.
Wentworth Military Academy 46, Marshall (Mo.) Independents 31.
Wichita 39, Bethany (Lindborg) 19.
Iowa Wesleyan 54, Parsons 42.
Mayville T. 36, North Dakota State 35.
Denver 38, Doane (Crete) 35.

South

North Carolina 67, Catawba 35.
Murray State T. 76, Arkansas State 21.
Hampden-Sydney 41, Maguire General Hospital 31.

Southwest

Texas Christian 45, Texas Tech 28.
Pepperdine 42, Colorado 36.
Fort Logan Army Post 42, Colorado A. and M. 35.
Walker (Kan.) Army Air Base 51, Colorado 46.
Wichita (Kan.) Cessna Aircraft 43, Norman Navy Sky-Jackets 20.

West

Carroll 59, Montana 27.
Great Falls Army Air Base 61, Gore Field Ferrying Command 42.
Idaho 47, Gonzaga 39.
Utah State 75, Weber Junior C. 29.
Whitman 47, Washington State 37.
Idaho U. (Southern Branch) 45, Brigham Young 35.
Camp Luna 46, Amarillo Air Field 42.

Paschal May Not Play

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 (AP)—The favoritism following the Green Bay Packers to win the National Football League championship by beating the Giants in their title playoff tilt at the Polo Grounds mounted today as it appeared doubtful that Bill Paschal, star Giant back, would play because of an ankle injury.

The loss of Paschal, hard-running back who sparked the Giants to the eastern division title, would be a terrific blow, but Coach Steve Owens still is hopeful.

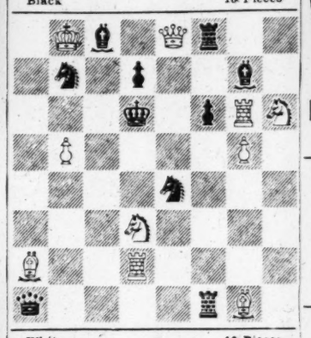
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

December 16, 1944
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Problem No. 2733

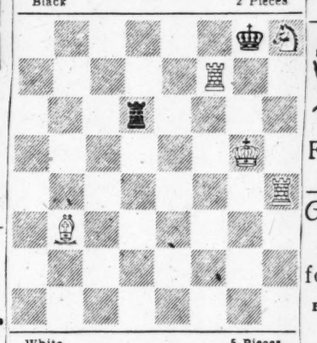
By Edward L. Deiss, Covington, Ky.
Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
1Kb1Qr2/1kt1p2b1/3k1pRKt/1P4P1/-4kt3/3Kt4/B2R4/q4rB1
White to play and mate in two. (Cincinnati Enquirer, May 19, 1935. The composer's favorite composition.)

Problem No. 2734

By Edward L. Deiss
Black 2 Pieces



White 5 Pieces
6kKt/5R2/3r4/6K1/7R/1B6/8/8
White to play and mate in three. (Cincinnati Enquirer, 1933. A neat miniature.)

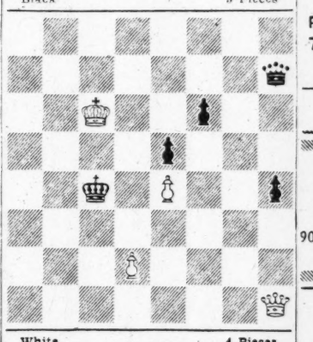
Solutions to Problems

No. 2731. R-B5
No. 2732. 1. Kt-B5 — KxR
2. RxP — 1. — K-Kt4
2. R-Kt7ch — 1. — P-B6
2. R-Kt3ch

End-Game No. 729. Black wins: 1 . . . B-R6 (Black); 2 PxB, QR-Bch; 3 K-Kt2, Q-B7ch; 4 K-R, B-B5, and White resigns.

End-Game No. 730

By H. Rinck
Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces
White to play and win. (One of Rinck's most beautiful endings, according to Chernev's "Chessboard Magic," which would be a happy choice for a chess lover's Christmas present.)

California Leads Federation

With 536 members, California has far more members of the United States Chess Federation than any other state. This showing is, according to George Sturgis, president of the federation, almost entirely due to the efforts of Herman Steiner.

The enthusiasm that Steiner has generated has resulted in a $500 trophy for the next federation tournament, planned for Los Angeles next summer. Many motion picture people are interested in chess and Humphrey Bogart is one of the federation directors.

The Human Meat Chopper

This is the title to a group of Fine's rapid-transit victories in the November Washington Divan News. It would be easy to take more than 10 seconds to improve on Black's play, but Fine, with characteristic accuracy, proceeds unerringly. Few masters anywhere can approach his skill in quick chess, and, of course, he easily ranks among the first five or ten in serious play.

Queen's Gambit Accepted

Fine White	Mugridge Black	Fine White	Mugridge Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	15 B-K3	R-B
2 P-QB4	PxP	16 P-R5	Q-B2
3 Kt-KB3	P-QR3	17 Kt-Kt6	QR-Q
4 P-K3	B-Kt5	18 QR-B	KKt-Q2
5 BxP	P-K3	19 KtxKt	RxKt
6 Q-Kt3	BxKt	20 BxKt	R-B
7 PxB	P-QKt4	21 Q-R4	BxB
8 B-K2	Kt-KB3	22 RxB	QxR
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	23 QxR	Q-B8ch
10 Kt-Q2	QKt-Q2	24 B-Q	R-Kt
11 Kt-B4	B-K2	25 Q-Q6	R-QB
12 Q-B2	Castles	26 Castles	QxP
13 P-K4	P-B4	27 QxRP	P-Kt3
14 PxP	KtxBP	28 QxRch	Resigns

Manhattan Game

This is the season of club championship tournaments. The game below is from the current Manhattan Chess Club championship, which Pinkus leads. But Kashdan, Willman, Kevitz, and Denker will not be pushed aside easily in the remaining rounds of play.

Queen's Gambit Declined

Pinkus White	Kramer Black	Pinkus White	Kramer Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 QxR	PxP
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	21 Kt-Q5	Q-Q3
3 P-B4	P-B3	22 KtxKtch	QxKt
4 Kt-B3	PxP	23 Q-Q7	P-B4
5 P-QR4	B-B4	24 B-Q5	R-Q
6 P-K3	P-K3	25 QxRP	R-Q3
7 BxP	B-QKt5	26 R-Q	K-B
8 Castles	Castles	27 R-Q3	Q-K2
9 Q-K2	B-Kt5	28 Q-Kt8ch	Q-Q
10 P-R3	B-KR4	29 Q-Kt5	Q-R4
11 R-Q	Q-K2	30 Q-Kt7	R-KB3
12 P-K4	QKt-Q2	31 B-B4	K-Kt
13 B-KKt5	P-K4	32 Q-B8ch	K-R2
14 P-Q5	Q-B4	33 R-Q8	P-R4
15 QR-B	P-KR3	34 R-R8ch	K-Kt3
16 BxKt	BxKKt	35 B-K2	R-K3
17 QxB	KtxB	36 BxPch	K-B3
18 B-Kt3	KR-Q	37 BxP	Resigns
19 PxP	RxRch		

Poi Bowl Contest In Army-Navy Play

PEARL HARBOR, Hawaii, Dec. 16 (AP)—Army and Navy football stars are swinging into practice for the Jan. 7 "Poi Bowl" game which will wind up a year's sports competition between the rival services.

The Pacific Ocean grid championship will be decided as the climax to an 11-sport program of which the Navy has won seven.

The Navy won in wrestling, tennis, boxing, basketball, table tennis, baseball and softball. The Army took swimming, volleyball and track. A trophy contributed by the William T. Morriss foundation of New York goes to the winning branch of the service annually.

Pro Basketball

By the Associated Press

At Pittsburgh—Ft. Wayne 53, Pittsburgh 42.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Craig Wood shot a two under par 68 to take lead in first round of $5,000 Miami open golf.

Three Years Ago

New York Yankees obtained first besaman Buddy Hassett from Boston Braves in exchange for outfielder Tommy Holmes.

Five Years Ago

National Football League announced record attendance for year of 1,280,332.

Ten Years Ago

Future of Capt. Lawrence A. Jones as football coach at LSU was uncertain after he refused to let Louisiana's Senator Huey Long talk to the team between halves of the LSU-Oregon game.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	11	4	2	24	60	40
Toronto	10	6	1	21	65	56
Detroit	9	4	2	20	72	50
Boston	8	9	1	17	77	80
New York	2	9	4	8	50	73
Chicago	2	10	2	6	50	75

Tuskegee Institute and Alabama State boast the oldest gridiron rivalry among Negro colleges. It goes back 42 years.

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MOBILE, ALA.

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats
"Greer's Got It"
—and remember—
Prices Are Lowest at Greer's
FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.
General Insurance
Real Estate
Mortgage Loans
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THE GLIDDEN COMPANY
Time-Tested
Paints, Varnishes and Enamels
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DAMRICH SHOE STORE
Home of
America's Finest Shoes
Men — Women — Children
105 DAUPHIN STREET

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JEWELERS
SILVERSMITHS
SINCE 1879

ALABAMA

MONTGOMERY

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PICKWICK Cafe
Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book
ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING
Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST
HILL'S
FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference
OLEANDER ICE CREAM
Retail Stores in
SARASOTA PORT MYERS
ST. PETERSBURG
6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

AKRAS
"Style Fashion Centre"
Shop early for
Christmas Gifts
Barbizon and Vanity Fair Lingerie, Robes, Gold Stripe, Holeproof and Famous Berkshire Hosiery, Bags, Gloves, Burmel's Handkerchiefs, etc.
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FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.
Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts
First Street at Broadway Phone 32

JACKSONVILLE

Elgin Watches
SOLID GOLD JEWELRY
Sterling Silver
Sheaffer Pens
F. L. FLECK & CO.
5 W. Forsyth Street

L. O. Chaplin
JEWELER
539 W. Bay St., Jacksonville, Florida

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY
ALWAYS GOOD!
PHONE 5-3074
1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY
Excellent Dry Cleaning
Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to
5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY
462 Riverside Ave. Phone 5-6333

EAT AT
Southern Cafeteria
Air Conditioned Economical
216-18 W. Adams Street

MIAMI

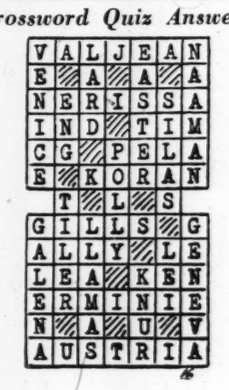
"IN BUSINESS FOR LIFE"
INSURANCE AND ANNUITIES
A. R. CASSIDY, C. L. U.
District Manager
THE EQUITABLE LIFE OF THE U. S.
705 First National Bank Bldg.
Miami, Florida Telephone 38489

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
Coral Gables

TIP TOP GROCERY
4 Super Markets
27 N. W. 5 St.
665 N. W. 36 St.
2425 S. W. 8 St.
1301 West Flagler St.

Frenchy's Beauty Salon
132 Shoreland Arcade
MAIN FLOOR
Everything to Make Milady Beautiful
PHONE 2-5666

Crossword Quiz Answers



FLORIDA

MIAMI
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday.
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Shop SEARS-MIAMI First
2 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES
MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE
It's the SMART way to save!
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

POINSETTIAS
The Christmas Flower
Most Beautiful Stock in Miami
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBBERY
FRESH CUT FLOWERS DAILY
RAINBOW GARDENS
840 N. E. 79th St. Phone 73542 No Deliveries

SEYBOLD
INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
Insurance for Everything
404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

INSIST ON
"HOME MILK"
by
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
MIAMI Phone 3-7696
FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

PACIFIC LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
BUILDING SERVICE
BILL FAXON MANAGER

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 3-2060

Hughes SEED STORE
For your lawn try the new
Blu-Green Plant Food
Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.
116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

J. T. WILSON
INSURANCE {Annuities Business Life}
Representing: The Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada
471 N. E. 31ST STREET
Tels. Office 3-8797 Res. 2-7384

W. W. BAKER
INSURANCE
309 BISCAYNE BUILDING
3-4949—2-2644

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY
2534 North Miami Avenue
GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS
Phone 2-2621

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Economy Exterminators
Truly Nolen
Miami: Tel. 2-2555
Miami Beach: Tel. 5-7171

Pierre
MERCHANT TAILORS
ENGLISH DOESKIN
1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3817

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Avenue and Livingston

CONSULT US on your next Permanent Wave
Select your style, curls or waves
Florence Beauty Shop
26 SO. ORANGE AVE.
Orlando, Fla. Phone 9707

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA
Cummer Arcade

THE SPORT SHOP
For Sportswear and Everywhere
At Five Points

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS
ARROW SHIRTS
PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

Deal with Downs
DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.
DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS
380 Main Street Phone 2259

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

Holiday Highlights
Sequin Trim Crepes
Colorful Prints
Tropical Wool Suits
in
Pastel Colors

Princess
Coats and Suits
Regular and half sizes
McIntyre
460 First Avenue North

For Prompt Delivery of
FUEL OIL
For Every Type of
Oil-Burning Equipment
PHONE 8188
CITY FUEL OIL CO.

Gifts FOR ALL
A Store Full of Quality
Christmas Gifts
WILLSON-CHASE
"St. Petersburg's Quality Dept. Store"

QUALITY READY-TO-WEAR
and ACCESSORIES FOR WOMEN
Dent & English
28 Third Street North
Opposite Williams Park
MEN'S CLOTHES, HATS,
FURNISHINGS and SPORTS WEAR
Dent & English
333 Central Avenue
"Exclusively a Men's Store"

SELECT YOUR CHRISTMAS GIFTS
at
Dew Furniture Co.
Operating Furniture Dept.
Willson-Chase Store
Central at Third

TAMPA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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SAVE AT
Sears
in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Borden's Poinsettia
ICE CREAM
IF ITS BORDEN'S IT'S GOT TO BE GOOD
TAMPA, FLA.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida
OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY
Est. in Tampa since 1910
Corner Tampa and Lafayette

"Latest Fashions of the Season"
Maas Brothers
The West Coast's Largest,
Most Complete Dept. Store

Seminole
FURNITURE COMPANY
INCORPORATED
Furniture for any Home
Two Great Stores
Lafayette 1102-1106
at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

TAMPA STOCK FARMS DAIRY
Complete
Dairy Service
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4983 TAMPA

WEST PALM BEACH

JAKE'S SERVICE STATION
Tires, Batteries, Lubrication
Cities Service Gas and Oil
Groceries, Accessories
L. R. JAQUISH
07 BELVEDERE RD. PHONE 9489

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR
CREAMERY CO.
MILK — CREAM
ICE CREAM
and All Quality Dairy Products
Serving the Palm Beaches
Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach,
Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Hull's Fruit Co.
WEST PALM BEACH, FLORIDA
has just the thing for a distinctive Christmas gift. Send a box of fresh tree-ripened oranges, grapefruit, tangerines, kumquats, etc.

GOLDSMITH'S
The Store for Men
WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA
FOR
JEWELRY
DIAMONDS — WATCHES
See
HAROLD BURNHAM
Longines Wittnauer Agency
110 No. Olive Ave., West Palm Beach, Fla.

SONNY BOY'S FRUIT CO.
Bonded Packers and Shippers
DELIVERY GUARANTEED
Featuring Florida Fruits
State Inspected
Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit
and Tangerines
Place Orders Now for Christmas Boxes
2302 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

THE LAKESIDE PRESS
"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"
305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675
West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft
Duo Therm and
Washington Frogil
Hawthorne Roofing Co.
833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GLIDDEN PAINTS
"Everywhere on Everything"
JAP-A-LAC Headquarters
The Glidden Paint Store
300 So. Olive Ave. West Palm Beach, Fla.

Martha Engel
Sports Wear • Beach Wear
Dresses
Telephone 2-1871
337 Clematis Street
West Palm Beach, Fla.

Georgia

ATLANTA

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OFFICE SUPPLIES
OFFICE FURNITURE
Printing—Personalized Stationery
(dependable service)
HERNDON OFFICE SUPPLY COMPANY
251 Peachtree, N. E. Main 2310

SCHNEIDER & SON
JEWELERS
109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MACON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP
DANNENBERG'S
MACON, GA.
Middle Georgia's Greatest
Department Store
60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank
& Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

SOUTHEASTERN
RADIO PARTS CO.
38 Montgomery Street
We repair radios
Savannah, Ga.

PARKER & KLUG
Eight State Street, East
Fine Furniture
Carpets • Draperies
Decorators

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGIA

SAVANNAH
(Continued)

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
Kem-Tone
Sherwin-Williams
Paints—Varnishes
Lacquers—Enamels
134 Whitaker Street Phone 3-6643

FREE BROTHERS
Dry Cleaning Co.
and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY
404-412 East Broughton Street
Phone 2-3125
Our New Garment Process Adds
Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

MASON, INC.
Stationers
18 West Bryan Street

China Glassware
Gifts
THOMAS WEST
& COMPANY
18 West State Street

"RICHARDSON"
"The Florist"
Phone 2-3158
Bull at Liberty Streets

STUBBS HARDWARE CO.
INCORPORATED
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL HARDWARE
AND SPORTING GOODS
121-123 Congress Street, West
Johnson Sea-horse
Outboard Motors

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.
FURNITURE—RUGS
LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES
INTERIOR DECORATORS
SAVANNAH, GA.

EAGLE SHOE SHOP
Complete Shoe Service
for the Entire Family
111 DRAYTON STREET
Phone 20275

ANNETTES DAIRY
2431 Habersham Street

Choice Luncheon Meats
Fischer's
Bakery and Delicatessen
1014 ABERCORN

Barret Beauty Shop
141 Bull Street
SAVANNAH, GA.
PHONE 6919

Globe Shoe Co.
11 BROUGHTON STREET EAST
PHONE 8161
Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes
Art Craft Hosiery
Mail Orders Filled

GIFTS
Give Luggage and Leather Goods
Lasting, useful.
Gold marking free.
MOYLE'S
Troy T. Rimes, Prop.
32 BROUGHTON WEST

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

Harper Method
We Specialize in Complete Harper Method Beauty Services, including HarperCOLD Permanent Waves
ETTA STYLES RAWSON
22 Wall Street Phone 4844 and 6144

ASHVILLE ICE
& STORAGE CO.
INCORPORATED
Ice and Coal
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Auto and Home Supplies
Expert Tire Recapping
B. F. GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN STORES
PHONE 3-4134

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A Cordial Welcome to Visitors and Newcomers
DIAL 3-5191

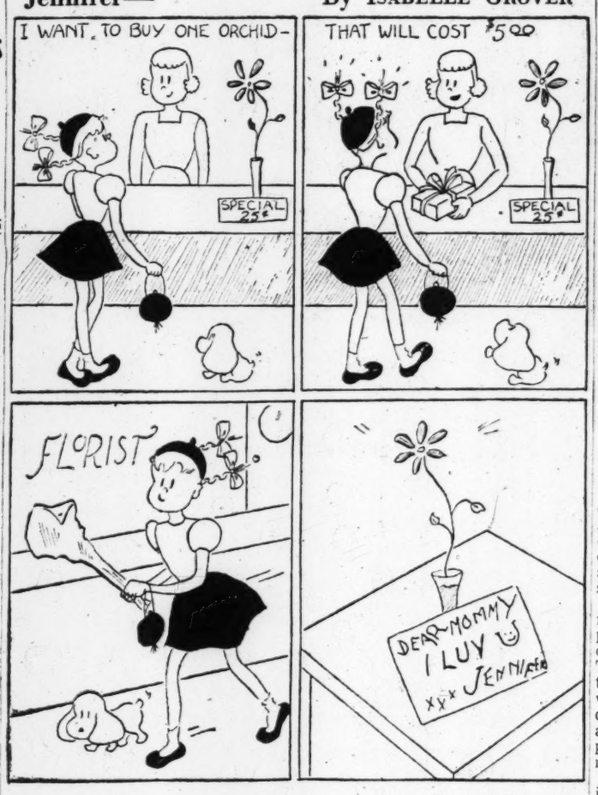
Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Jennifer—

By Isabelle Grover



In Lighter Vein

Cash Available

"I got married on a dollar, myself."

"Sure, I know. Your wife told my wife how the folks were surprised to get a telegram asking for funds the very next day after the wedding."

A Home Product

"The legs on our piano are hand carved," said Mrs. Uppity.

"Same at our house," sighed the neighbor, "only our boys didn't do a very good job."

Unskilled Labor

An ambitious clerk invited his employer to spend an evening at his home. Dinner over at last, the company retired to the living room, where the clerk's young son was playing with his toys. Suddenly the youngster stopped, and started staring at the rather stout and plain guest, finally piped up curiously: "Daddy always tells Mama that you're a self-made man."

"That's right, my boy," the guest beamed, "I am a self-made man."

Then came the youngster's amazing remark: "But why did you make yourself look like that?"

Today's Quotation

Well-timed silence hath more eloquence than speech. — Martin F. Tupper

Christmas Enigma

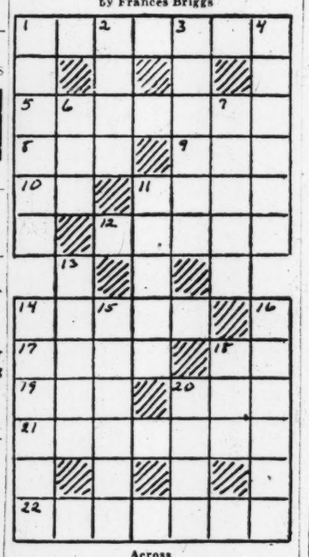
Each line in the following enigma refers to a letter to be found. When you have found all the letters you will have the name of a man who is very popular with everybody around this time of the year.

My first is in SIMPLE and also in WISE.
My second's in MEASURE, but never in SIZE.
My third is in MANY, but left out of SOME.
My fourth is in TOOTH, but, of course, not in GUM.
My fifth is in APPLE and also in PEAR.
My Sixth is in COURAGE, but never in DARE.
My seventh's in LUCKY, but missing in FATE.
My eighth is in TARDY and also in LATE.
My ninth is in BEAUTY and likewise in TRUTH.
My tenth is in ESTHER, but not found in RUTH.

Answer: Santa Claus.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who is hero of "Les Miserables"?
5—Who is Portia's waiting woman in "Merchant of Venice"?
8—Where is Kokomo (abbr.)?
9—Diminutive of Timothy.
10—Centigram (abbr.).
11—What is Chinese wax called?
12—What is name of the Mohammedan Scriptures?
14—A stone lifter has wings, gills, or claws—which?
17—Confederate.
18—French article.
19—What is a varying measure of yarn?
20—Understanding.
21—Who is titular heroine of a comic opera by Jakobowski?
22—In what country was Haydn born?

Down

1—What place is scene of opera "La Gioconda"?
2—What is a semisolid fat or grease?
3—In Gounod's opera Faust hears music of what church celebration?
4—What Syrian commander asked for two mules' burden of earth from Elisha?
6—Where was Samuel Coleridge-Taylor born (abbr.)?
7—What is first name of Marner, hero of a George Eliot novel?
11—Whom does Macheath wed in "The Beggar's Opera"?
13—What is a kiln or field where tiles are made?
14—What is the principal ore of lead?
15—What South American ruminants are allied to the camels?
16—What is largest of Swiss lakes?
18—Hawaiian wreath.
20—What is a hard excrescence, as in a tree trunk, stone, etc.?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

'For the Fellers'

Des Moines

He must have been about six years old.

Pulling a worn cap from his tousled head, he approached the counter in the big department store where the Iowa State Federation of Music Clubs was receiving donations of portable musical instruments to be sent to servicemen in hospitals.

Pleas had gone out over the radio, and been printed in newspapers, for donations of any kind of portable musical instrument. The wounded boys needed not only to hear music, but to make music while their bodies mended, the doctors said. There was something about making music that brought peace to troubled battle-shocked minds.

The boy paused, watching a lady in a gray fur coat lay a cello on the counter. Her chauffeur had brought in several violins and guitars.

"How generous, Mrs. Gray," the woman behind the counter said as she accepted the stringed instruments. "They are much appreciated."

Then, turning toward the boy, she smiled.

"Yes?" encouragingly.

Digging a grimy hand into the pocket of his jacket, he pulled out a battered harmonica and laid it on the counter. Then, searching in his overall pocket he brought out another—and another—and laid them beside the first.

"How nice!" the lady said. "What's your name?"

Without replying, he turned to go. Then, pausing,

"Them's for the fellers."

And he disappeared among the holiday shoppers.

California Cork

Over 30,000 pounds of cork have been harvested in California in its new cork-growing industry; it is as good in quality as Mediterranean cork.

Just for Fun

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Burr Shafer

"Yes, sir, come right in."

Wide World

Unrationed Sugar

It's one of the advantages of living way down south in Dixie, says Lorraine Seeley of St. Petersburg, Fla., as she munches on a stick of sugar cane. One glance at the unwieldy stalks indicates that an umbrella stand might serve as an excellent sugar bowl.

Brevities

The suggestion that Uncle Sam give every mustered-out soldier a new pair of shoes comes from a shoe manufacturer, and not, as you may have supposed, from a hat man or a pants man.—Kansas City Star.

Here's a bright note from London, via Punch: The return of the white loaf is to be gradual. If it came back too suddenly it might show the laundries up.

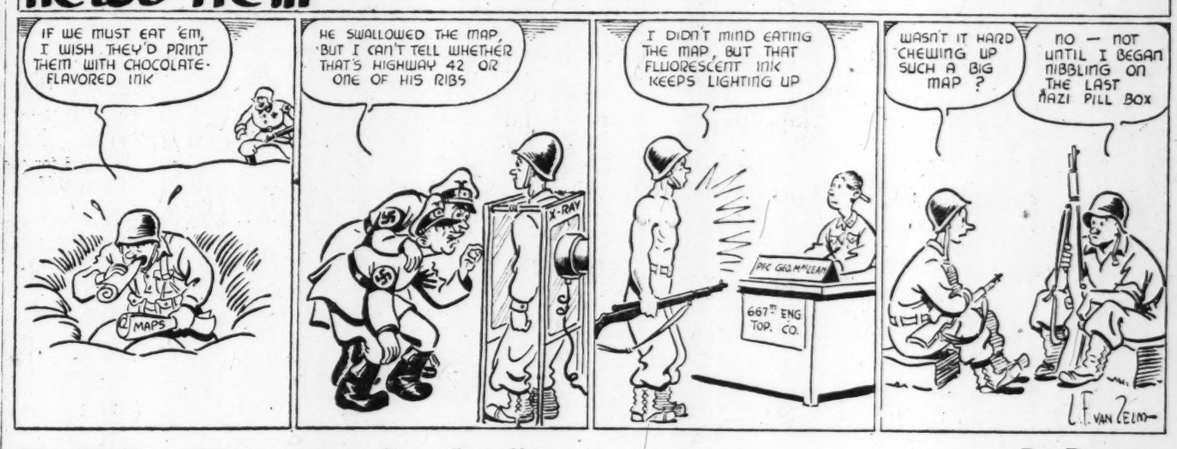
Patty Petite, the office quip, says that if the man in the red suit and the white beard happens to bring nylons, he needn't bother to put anything else in them.

It Happened In Bible Times—

Twelve spies brought conflicting reports to a great leader who turned to God to learn that the reports of only two were trustworthy.

Turn to Numbers, chapters 13 and 14, and read the account.

NEWS ITEM— FRANCE: U.S. SOLDIER FOILS NAZIS BY EATING ARMY MAP


IF WE MUST EAT 'EM, I WISH THEY'D PRINT THEM WITH CHOCOLATE-FLAVORED INK
MAPS
HE SWALLOWED THE MAP, BUT I CAN'T TELL WHETHER THAT'S HIGHWAY 42 OR ONE OF HIS RIBS
X-RAY
I DIDN'T MIND EATING THE MAP, BUT THAT FLUORESCENT INK KEEPS LIGHTING UP
PFC GELMPLEAN
667TH ENG TOP. CO.
WASN'T IT HARD CHEWING UP SUCH A BIG MAP?
NO — NOT UNTIL I BEGAN NIBBLING ON THE LAST NAZI PILL BOX
L.F. VAN ZELM

The Taffles —*"Thumbs Down" on Feet Up* By Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*It All Depends Where You Are* By Rodgers

"Hey, that's a nice snow fort you have there!" I told the Boss this afternoon-
SWISH!
?
And it was — a perfectly good fort!
I was just on the wrong side of it — that's all!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Aunt Matilda Takes Over* By The Hagers

IF I AM TO SUPERINTEND THE KITCHEN AT YOUR RESTAURANT, JACK, WE'LL HAVE TO MAKE SOME CHANGES.
NO MORE CANNED SOUP, BAKERY PIES, AND UNINSPIRED SANDWICHES. YOU SHOULD HAVE A SPECIAL DISH THAT BRINGS YOU FAME AND CUSTOMERS.
WHAT DO YOU SUGGEST, AUNT MATILDA?
MY UNSURPASSED BENGAL CURRY.
AS A RETIRED ADMIRAL OF THE BENGAL LANCERS, I'LL TAKE YOU UP ON THAT.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — (R) — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

New Labor Politics

Reports are coming in that the Political Action Committee of the Congress of Industrial Organizations is now being set up on a permanent basis in many States and cities. This follows the decision of the recent National C. I. O. convention to perpetuate the P. A. C. Something new in American politics is obviously developing. Just as the C. I. O. answered industry's mass production by organizing plant-wide mass unions, now it is introducing what one of its leaders calls "mass politics."

The C. I. O. aims at much more power for labor in government than the American Federation of Labor has ever sought. For more than half a century the older wing of labor has contented itself with rewarding friends and punishing enemies, largely letting its members vote as they choose, and putting a minimum of dependence on government. The C. I. O. plans a far closer relationship between labor and government, and hopes to use government much more to obtain what it wants.

Criticism of the P. A. C. was overplayed in the last election. Undoubtedly it contributed to citizenship in bringing more workers to the polls to vote. Its political education, while partisan, had in it elements that were useful. It got its start while backing a Presidential candidate who has proved surpassingly successful. But both P. A. C. and the country may well take more notice of certain factors in this venture that are full of potential trouble:

1. P. A. C. has tended to make itself simply another pressure group. If the goal of political mass-action proves to be only another "me first," without broad regard for the general welfare, success will only increase the danger of government by bloc.

2. The political wisdom of a labor organization's tying itself closely to one party—P. A. C.'s nonpartisanship permitted it to endorse only one or two Republicans out of several hundred in the last election—is open to serious question. Another danger which has not been emphasized sufficiently is that of the unions being taken into camp as adjuncts of the big city bosses. This is all the greater because P. A. C. and the elements that fatten on bad government in cities favor the same party.

3. Mass voting engineered by the generals of the C. I. O. and imposed on the rank and file with a thoroughness and zeal peculiar to the C. I. O. seems to verge on dragooning. Many of its financial contributions are voluntary only in a technical sense. And the contribution of union officials' time violates the spirit if not the letter of the corrupt practices laws.

4. The P. A. C. will make numerous political enemies when mixing in politics who will hit back when possible. While the C. I. O. is strong in certain industrial sections, it runs from mildly numerous to weak in other areas. Moreover, the A. F. of L. remains aloof.

Can P. A. C. surmount these hurdles and render high service to the public as well as to labor? To do so it will have to preserve all the genuine good in its venture, and multiply it beyond anything the C. I. O. has ever evidenced in its political calculations.

Soldiers Without Medals

On every battle front war correspondents and photographers are bringing to the press and radio first-hand stories of the conflict. These eye-witness accounts are gathered in many instances at great personal risk. In the recent fighting on Leyte four of these newsmen met death.

Unlike our fighting men whose deeds and gallantry they chronicle, the newsmen go unarmed into the foxholes, land with the first wave on hostile shores, jump with the parachute troops, or ride on bombing missions through flak-filled skies. But for them there are no campaign ribbons because the Army and Navy have ruled that they, as civilians, are not eligible to receive any awards. If they are wounded, they may have the Purple Heart decoration but not the ribbon of their theater of war. The French, British and Russian Governments are much more realistic, conferring on newspapermen campaign ribbons and also merited decorations. They are regarded as having the status of soldiers.

Perhaps the fact that to date 26 American correspondents and photographers have given their lives in the line of duty should be sufficient to justify relaxation of Army and Navy regulations to permit adequate recognition of the gallant work these men are doing.

Christmas Is Universal

Every right-thinking person will commend the broadmindedness of the Jewish congregation in Kingston, New York, which disavowed its rabbi's protest against singing Christmas carols and telling the Christmas story in Kingston's public schools. The congregation showed that it understood the universality of Christmas and its beauty.

Christmas can no longer be said to be merely the Christian church's observance of the birth of the founder of its religion. It has grown to be much more than that. It transcends the outburst of gift-giving, merriment, and material celebrations. Today, Christmas time is a season when the thoughts of men the world over—and how much more today than ever!—turn to contemplation of the ideals of the Prince of Peace, and, to prayer, however expressed, for a fulfillment of the promise of the angelic voices.

The protesting rabbi might better have emulated the example of many of his brethren who honor Christ Jesus as a great teacher. Moreover, he should have remembered that the gentle Jesus taught the brotherhood of man; no true Christian can support racial prejudice. Many American Jews, in common with their Christian brethren, generally observe the Christmas season with benevolence and expressions of love and good will. These customs are part of the tradition of a liberty-loving people who, despite imperfections, are basically tolerant and friendly. Their carols, no matter what the words or the tongue, are songs of joy, and the Christmas story is the annually repeated expression of hope for such a world as the Master Christian sought to bring.

More Streamliners

Although railways are cautious about divulging their postwar plans, the fact that Great Northern Railway contemplates five new streamliners, at a cost of $7,000,000, for Chicago-Seattle-Portland service, denotes the determination of the rail lines to fight for business against all forms of competition. Into the picture enters, also, the situation about the Pullman Company. With the latter ordered to divest itself of its car lines, many railroads apprehend that the former facility with which they could "borrow" more cars for use in peak periods will be restricted. Thus by ordering their own trains, they will be protected by having adequate equipment on hand to meet any needs.

It Takes a Wooden Shovel—

There was elation in our hardware man's voice when he called the other day to tell us at "long last" he had been able to get a wooden snow shovel. Contrary to what one would expect these days, there are a number of metal shovels or scoops available. But we are not interested in those, despite the sales talk that they'll last for 50 winters.

Why all wood, then? Well, first of all, we had our first lesson in cutting a wide path to the barn with a "straight edge" wooden snow shovel. You just can't cut out neat blocks with those metal shovels, the snow sticking the way it does. And who is going to become a human snowplow and attempt to push out a path with one of those scoops? They may be all right for a city sidewalk, but not for a path from woodshed to barn. And in the second place, those metal shovels weigh a ton, plus the heft of a good-sized chunk of snow.

Clearing a path with a wooden shovel is a quiet and restful procedure. There is just the mellow clunk as the blade strikes bottom and a gentle scrape as it slides under the snow. Then the white block comes out as clean as a whistle and as light as a feather. That is, the first time—everyone knows the snow gets heavier by the hour.

Yes, we'll probably have to buy another shovel next winter—if we can get it. But there's nothing like the satisfaction of a proper tool.

Looking forward to the Christmastie season, the Man on the Eight Twenty wonders if he'd look as distinguished as Monty Woolley if he should grow a beard.

Some of our greatest national problems these days seem to revolve around wrapping the Christmas shopping so it will look like groceries.

"Rayon will tighten up a bit this winter," says a textile market note. Does that mean what the girls hope it means?

There'll Be Postwar Saboteurs to Guard Against!

"Again Loved Christmas"—

Again loved Christmas is here, full of divine benedictions and crowned with the dearest memories in human history—the earthly advent and nativity of our Lord and Master. At this happy season the veil of time springs aside at the touch of Love. We count our blessings and see whence they came and whither they tend. Parents call home their loved ones, the Yule-fires burn, the festive boards are spread, the gifts glow in the dark green branches of the Christmas-tree. But alas for the broken household band! God give to them more of His dear love that heals the wounded heart.

To-day the watchful shepherd shouts his welcome over the new cradle of an old truth. This truth has traversed night, through gloom to glory, from cradle to crown. To the awakened consciousness, the Bethlehem babe has left his swaddling-clothes (material environments) for the form and comeliness of the divine ideal, which has passed from a corporeal to the spiritual sense of Christ and is winning the heart of humanity with ineffable tenderness. The Christ is speaking for himself and for his mother, Christ's heavenly origin and aim. To-day the Christ is, more than ever before, "the way, the truth, and the life,"—"which lighteth every man that cometh into the world," healing all sorrow, sickness, and sin. To this auspicious Christmastide, which hallows the close of the nineteenth century, our hearts are kneeling humbly. We own his grace, reviving and healing. At this immortal hour, all human hate, pride, greed, lust should bow and declare Christ's power, and the reign of Truth and Life divine should make man's being pure and blest.—"Christmas, 1900," by MARY BAKER EDDY, in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany."

When Daly's Was in Its Heyday

On the London Literary Front

The common impression that America began to influence the London theatrical world only after the end of the last war is an error. The liberation of the slaves in the middle of the last century released a large number of Negro artists who came over to London and gave minstrel shows. Even before that, there was the case of Stephen Price, an American of "coarse manners, repulsive conduct, and vulgar conversation," who was therefore derisively known as the "American Chesterfield." Price became manager of Drury Lane Theater for a short time in 1826. But it was not until 1893 that a London theater was specifically built for an American. This was Daly's, which was pulled down in 1937 to make way for a cinema house, which is also American.

Of this theater D. Forbes-Winslow has written an informative biography, DALY'S (London: Allen, 15s. 6d.). Daly's began as a home of Shakespeare, designed to exhibit the graces of the American actress, Ada Rehan. The opening play was "The Taming of the Shrew." Soon afterwards Daly, who had had a long career as a manager in the United States, presented Tennyson's "Foresters," a woodland masque that ran only a few nights. It is, however, famous in theatrical history because the wands of the fairies who appeared in it were tipped with electric light, the first time that electricity had been used on an English stage as an aid to theatrical illusion. Within two years, Daly left his theater and it was taken over by George Edwardes.

Then began its great period. Edwardes is the most eminent name in the history of British musical comedy. He drew all fashionable London to his theater. About 8:30 every evening, the streets leading into Leicester Square were crowded with jingling hansoms, all heading for Daly's. Ladies swathed in furs, politicians with their eyeglasses, stockbrokers with their gold watch chains, important civil servants—doubtless with their red tape—packed into its famous vestibule, with its white-enamel walls and ceiling. Those were the great days of Daly's, which lasted until the First World War. Mr. W. Macqueen-Pope puts the matter perfectly in his brief but excellent Epilogue: "Daly's," he says, "was not for all time—it was for a time when London was London, when there was a London Season and the houses of the West End had window-boxes which made the city into a garden, when Eton and Harrow at Lord's was a landmark, when the Boat Race divided the country for months into two hostile camps, of Ascot Sunday and Boulter's Lock, and when the Cattle Show was the big week for theaters; when there really were twenty shillings in the pound."

All that is over now, but it is good to look back on. It brought to Daly's success after success. Edwardes presented his first musical comedy, "An Artist's Model," on February 2, 1895. It ran for 405 performances. Between 1895 and 1910, Daly's required only eleven new pieces. Here they are with their number of performances:

"A Greek Slave," 352 performances; "San Toy," 768; "A Country Girl," 729; "The Cingalee," 363; "The Little Michus," 397; "Les Merveilleuses," 196; "The Merry Widow," 778; "The Dollar Princess," 428; "The Count of Luxembourg," 345; "Gipsy Love," 229; "The Marriage Market," 423.

People went over and over again to see the same show. One man saw "The Merry Widow" 70 times, "The Dollar Princess" 200 times, "The Count of Luxembourg" 35 times, "Gipsy Love" 100 times. In its heyday, Daly's employed 200 people in addition to artists and chorus. This cost £1,600 a week; artists' salaries amounted to another £1,500. These are big figures, for Daly's was only a small theater. Yet, in the first year of its run, the gross profits of "A Country Girl" were £100,000.

Far from this world of tinsel glory is the setting of Richard Church's THE PORCH AND THE STRONGHOLD (London: Dent. 10s. 6d). This absorbing novel—or combination of novels—causes one to wonder if such a person as an ordinary man or woman exists. The sincerity of Mr. Church's writing makes us see with new eyes the apparently ordinary folk around us. HAROLD HOBSON

"The Great Powers Can Keep the Peace"

By Frederic R. Coudert
President of the American Society of International Law

In an address before the New York City Bar Association

If the Great Powers can continue to agree on a permanent peace policy, the world will be saved from any serious war. Against such agreement, no small nations can indulge themselves in war because the joint police force can easily suppress them, and, with this fact in mind, they would naturally have recourse to pacific methods of settlement. . . .

The Constitution of the United States did not create perpetual peace, even in the northern continent, nor did it at the time solve the problem of loyalty to the Nation versus loyalty to the State. It did help, however, to consolidate the rather rudimentary national consciousness into something strong enough to survive the War Between the States and to create a truly Federal Government in which the lesser loyalties were subordinate to the greater loyalty to the Nation.

We are again in the immediate present faced with the necessity of creating a general world organization, the goal of which must be to substitute the rule of law and through that law to maintain peace. . . .

To maintain juristic equality, there must be an organization to sanction it, but that sanction cannot be maintained of itself, and through the mere postulating of juristic equality.

It can only be attained because those nations possessing the power are dedicated to the principle of juristic equality and, hence, the rule of law. The real goal to be attained is the exercise of enforcing power manifested through an institution dedicated to juristic equality among the nations. Such an institution would not insure perpetual peace, but it would create an instrument through which will be canalized and made operative all the forces among men that make for peace.

The process may, indeed, be a long one and a slow one, but the growth of institutions is ever slow, and if this institution can now be created, it may, through the gathering of ever-growing loyalty among the nations, become a great instrument for bringing about peace through law. Surely, the objective is one in which the bar must be peculiarly interested.

I am aware that the view of the Great Powers enforcing peace upon the world may be attacked as creating an imperialism of the Great Powers. But by whatever name you call it, the fact remains that the Great Powers, working in concert, can police the world and compel peace and that, on the other hand, if they disagree to the extent that any one of them is willing to wage war, another conflict becomes inevitable.

What the B-29s Are Doing

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Neal Stanford

MacArthur's thank-you note to the 20th Air Force for raiding Tokyo was no mere formality. The B-29s, ranging from Singapore to Mukden, are forcing the Japanese to disperse their defenses just at a time when they desperately need to consolidate them.

These Superfortresses have extended the Japanese front lines to every industrial target in the home islands and throughout conquered territories.

The going on Leyte, tough as it is, would be very much tougher if the 20th Air Force wasn't pinning down Japanese strength from the equator to Manchuria. Thus Tokyo raids have an immediate beneficial effect on the whole Philippine campaign, just as MacArthur's operations drain Japanese strength elsewhere. This team play between forces in the Pacific and the reciprocal benefits involved are major characteristics of the Pacific war.

These Superfortress raids have a potential benefit also to MacArthur which is of great importance. If their immediate effect is to pin down sizable Japanese forces throughout the empire, their future and major result will be to drastically reduce the flow of munitions to Japan's outposts.

In the Air Forces' formula governing tactical operations, the first aim is to so reduce the enemy's air potential that it can be handled. In other words, its design is to whittle down enemy air power so that it can no longer interfere with our program.

The 20th Air Force has carved out for itself this tactical objective: to knock out Japanese plane production and related industrial construction so that the Japanese land-based planes can't be dangerous. While Japan's naval air arm is no longer a formidable weapon, Japan's land-based air power has not yet been broken. The first way to start breaking it is to destroy the possibility of replacement. The 20th Air Force is dedicated to accomplishing that task.

Despite Japan's disproportionate loss of planes in aerial combat, it has been able to replace these losses through production. If B-29s can knock out these factories, the first tactical objective will have been attained. At the moment only these Superforts are capable of taking on this assignment.

The steel plants, the plane factories, the munitions centers that have been hit by B-29s will be fully or partially out of production for some time, though the drop in output will not be felt on the battle fronts for weeks or months.

At the moment these raids, helpful as they are, are hardly more than experimental. One raid can't provide an average. Likewise a dozen raids are hardly enough to establish reliable figures for projecting workable estimates of losses, destruction, supply needs. It will be some time before the 20th Air Force can operate with the confidence of no great difference between actual and anticipated flight results as do the 8th and 9th Air Forces in Europe. Today's B-29 attacks are irregular. Tomorrow's may be harder and faster. Round-the-clock runs, however, are still a long way off.

Still, there is a pattern in today's Superfortress raids. It constitutes the opening shots in tactical operations designed to weaken Japan materially in preparation for ultimate invasion and conquest. For if plane production can be effectively curtailed then the other air commands in the Far East can more easily accomplish their objectives.

For example, the planes on Leyte are devoting themselves to isolating the battlefield there. They are destroying convoys before they reach the island. They are preventing reinforcements from getting through the sea lanes. Not completely, but partially. Their aim is to make their partial success complete. If they can accomplish that objective, then they can devote themselves to closely and directly supporting the ground forces. Success in this two-point program of tactical air operations assures success.

So it was in Normandy where, after whittling down the Luftwaffe, bridges over the Seine and the Loire were destroyed, dividing the German army in two. And so it was on Guadalcanal where, after the enemy was knocked out of the air, surface vessels isolated the battlefield and land-based planes then devoted themselves to supporting the troops.

The Air Forces' technique is simple—and successful. And it is successful, not by accident, but because they planned it that way.

A Word in Time

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

Even those of us who have been convinced of the truth of the adage, "A stitch in time saves nine," fail to realize, or if realizing fail to remember, that a word in time—the right word at the right time—may be far more helpful and valuable. A little memory test, possibly pleasant, perhaps the reverse, recalls, from varied distances down through the years, opportunities used or opportunities neglected for extending, by a sincerely spoken word of encouragement and appreciation, the needed impulse to continued endeavor or worthy action.

It is pleasanter, at the moment, to recall those instances when we were not remiss, when generous impulse prompted such counsel as could be given wisely and without affront. Advice is not always eagerly sought or obediently followed. So many, indeed, of those adventuring on what they believe to be an unexplored and rugged pathway profess to believe, or seem to believe, that ways and methods long employed are antiquated and outmoded, and that to them has been assigned the stirring adventure of discovering and utilizing new means and processes.

There are, it is true, new processes and new products. These are evolutionary. It is from knowledge and familiarity with that which has been proved and measurably perfected that the new and perhaps better are born. The legalistic preceptor who neglects to insist that the novice familiarize himself with Blackstone and Kent, for instance, fails in the discharge of a responsibility.

In every activity in which we as individuals or as a people engage we accept, of necessity, the responsibility of safeguarding and utilizing the accumulated wealth which is the capital stock representing experience or good will. It may be agreed, without debate, that we today have better newspapers, better machines and ships, better houses and highways, and better means of travel and transport than formerly. But is it not true that we are able to possess and enjoy these only because those of earlier generations of our own people transmuted into somewhat less adaptable and less useful and enjoyable things the methods of production inherited by them or passed on from preceding generations?

It is not, however, in the realm of utilitarian production or economy that the real test of our professions of unselfish generosity is found. The formula of human kindness adaptable to all occasions and to all people is not written in books or proclaimed from the housetops. Its translation is easy or difficult according to one's desires and manner of approach. Where and when, being interpreted, it fails, the fault is not that of the honest interpreter. And so it too often happens that the turning of an unhearing ear or the disregard of unselfish counsel discourages even the generous and the wise.

That, let us agree, is just what we should remember and consider wisely. Not the moral, but the functioning processes of reason and sane determination of a generation of men and women, boys and girls, have been thrown out of equilibrium by influences engendered, abroad and at home, by war. Dangerous tangents created by deliberation or by unfamiliar environment attract, discourage, or suppress normal and considered choice and decision. New values appear to exist where none once attracted. That which once was regarded as genuine and of real worth, morally and spiritually, now too often is looked upon as outmoded.

It is not by preachments and moralizing that the ear of those who will not listen or heed a warning can be reached. But there is no human heart that cannot be touched by the right word at the right time. Some of us who write and some of us who read can hardly undertake the tasks borne by those who strive and labor, in battles or in munition factories, to carry on and win the war. But they who write and they who read can form a voluntary council, not of sages and wisemen, necessarily, but of those who understand, and whose hearts attest the sincerity of their words wisely spoken.

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